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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Fall of Jean-Pierre Cot Reviewed (WEST AFRICA, 20 Dec 82)	1
Significance of Jean-Pierre Cot's Departure Assessed (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 15 Dec 82)	4
Seychellois Foreign Minister Interviewed on Indian Ocean Commission (Maxime Ferrary Interview; LE MAURICIEN, 22 Dec 82)	7

ANGOLA

Portuguese Official Stresses Need for Closer Relations (Melo Antunes Interview; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Dec 82)	10
Central Committee Communique Praises Armed Forces (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Dec 82)	12
Portuguese Firm Builds SONANGOL Transportation Base (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Dec 82)	13
Fisheries Ministry Officials' Arbitrary Seizure Rapped (Joao Serra; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Dec 82)	15
Bottle Caps Imported by Air To Rescue Holiday Period (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates)	17
Problems Described, by Joao Serra Sea Shipment Arrives	
Briefs	
No Information on CIMANGOLA Activities	20
GDR Publishing House Assistance	20
Cambambe Dam Financing	20
Soviet Films	21

CAMEROON

Radio Report on Biya Interview (Yaounde Domestic Service, 18 Jan 83)	22
---	----

CAPE VERDE

Prospects for Food, Production Reviewed (VOZ DI POVO, 11 Dec 82)	25
Commission Established for Cooperation With Libya (VOZ DI POVO, 11 Dec 82)	27
Briefs	
Portuguese Cooperation Planned	28
New Airport in Santo Antao	28

CHAD

French President's Visit Reported (Jean-Claude Pomonti; LE MONDE, 18 Jan 83)	29
---	----

GABON

Mitterrand Interviewed on Bongo 'Incident' (Paris Domestic Service, 18 Jan 83)	31
Nucci Denies Reported Mitterrand Clash With Bongo (Paris Domestic Service, 18 Jan 83)	32
Bongo Opens First Stage of National Railroad (Omar Bongo; Africa No. 1, 18 Jan 83)	33
Mitterrand Speech on Opening of Railroad (Francois Mitterrand; Africa No. 1, 18 Jan 83)	35

GUINEA-BISSAU

Jostling for Power Between Radicals, Pragmatists Analyzed (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 15 Dec 82)	37
Portuguese Official on Cooperation in Small-Scale Projects (Baiao Horta; NO PINTCHA, 8 Dec 82)	39
Briefs	
USSR Technical-Industrial Cooperation	41
USSR Food Donation	41

IVORY COAST

Briefs	
Illegally Striking Teachers Fired	42

MADAGASCAR

President Asks Private Sector To Help Economy (AFP, 18 Jan 83)	43
---	----

MALAWI

Researchers Want To Harvest Three Crops of Corn Annually (MALAWI NEWS, 11-17 Dec 82)	44
---	----

MOZAMBIQUE

Need Stressed for More Party Members in Armed Forces (Filipe Siueia; NOTICIAS, 20 Dec 82)	45
Religious Leaders Thank Machel for Holding Meeting (NOTICIAS, 21 Dec 82)	47
Cooperation Protocol Signed With Mongolia (NOTICIAS, 22 Dec 82)	49
Peasants Unwilling To Sell Cashew Production (Albano Naroromele; NOTICIAS, 17 Dec 82)	50
Briefs	
Soviet Magazine Awards	52
Production Problems in Provinces	52
Official Returns From GDR	53
'First' Electronic Engineers Graduated	53
Improved Sugar Operation in Maputo	53

NIGER

Briefs	
Chester Crocker's Activities	54
Chester Crocker's Departure	54

SIERRA LEONE

Friction Over Foulahs Reported (WEST AFRICA, 20 Dec 82)	55
--	----

SOUTH AFRICA

Kleynhans Warns of Political Chaos (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 30 Dec 82)	57
Geographical Separation Suggested as Salvation of Whites (Editorial; DIE PATRIOT, 10 Dec 82)	59
Two Indian Groups Plan To Revive TIC (Patrick Laurence; RAND DAILY MAIL, 18 Jan 83)	61

Transkei, Kwazulu Delegations Meet (Patrick Laurence; RAND DAILY MAIL, 18 Jan 83)	62
Reorganization of PAC Discussed (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 15 Dec 82)	64
Companies' Increasing Concern With Growth Reported (Patrick McLoughlin; THE CITIZEN, 30 Dec 82)	66
Government Orders Probe of UNISEC Group (Dan Marais; THE CITIZEN, 30 Dec 82)	68
Briefs	
Bleak Economic Prospects	69
Namibian Report Banning Condemned	70
SWANU President on Namibian Settlement	70
Israeli Finance Minister's Visit	70
SWAZILAND	
Persons Against Tinkhundla System Scored (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 18 Jan 83)	71
Briefs	
Cement Plant Shutdown	72
TANZANIA	
Sweden To Reduce Aid Effort in Country in 1983 (Kaa Eneberg; DAGENS NYHETER, 22 Dec 82)	73
Government Reportedly Insists That Peasants Grow Coffee (THE HERALD, 16 Dec 82)	78
ZAIRE	
Agricultural Credit Bank To Aid Agriculture (Editorial; MJUMBE, 3-4 Nov 82)	80
Briefs	
Agricultural Credit Bank	82
Church Agricultural Projects	82
Military Thefts	83
Economic Control in Kolwezi	83
Water Shortage in Haut Shaba	84
Economic Control in Bukama	84
ZAMBIA	
UNIP Council Backs Kaunda's Call for Government Cuts (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Dec 82)	85

Situation in Hunger-Stricken Luano Valley (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Dec 82)	87
Zambia, Cuba Sign Cultural Agreement in Lusaka (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 25 Dec 82)	88
Kitwe Miller Suspends Mealie Meal Sales (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 27 Dec 82)	89
Archbishop Milingo Defies Vatican's Orders To Go to UK (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 27 Dec 82)	90
Briefs MCC to India	91
ZIMBABWE	
'Harare' Comments on Prospects for Namibian Independence (Harare Domestic Service, 18 Jan 83)	92
Makatini Says ANC Will Increase Struggle (THE HERALD, 13 Jan 83)	94
Don't Interfere With Councils, Politicians Told (THE HERALD, 20 Dec 82)	97
Teachers Condemn Legacy of Colonial Education (THE HERALD, 21 Dec 82)	98
Soviet Ambassador's Press Briefing Reported (THE HERALD, 21 Dec 82)	99
Cross-Border Health Links With Mozambique (THE HERALD, 20 Dec 82)	100
Briefs Communications Students	102
Wage Freeze	102
Barter Agreement	102

FALL OF JEAN-PIERRE COT REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Dec 82 pp 3257-58

[Article: "Matchet's Diary"]

[Text]

THE RESIGNATION on December 9 of the French Co-operation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot marks the end of a period in France's relations with Africa. Whether it is a decisive turning point, or simply a hiccup, remains to be seen, but, broadly speaking, one may put forward the view that the last 19 months have marked a slow descent to earth after the heady idealism of the arrival in power of the Socialist Party in May 1981. Jean-Pierre Cot's appointment to the Co-operation Ministry seemed to represent that idealism (which was seen at its most vigorous in the African Project which the Socialists produced during the 1981 election campaign). One must remember that in May 1981 there were demonstrations of joy in places like Kinshasa and Bangui, in the belief that the arrival in power of Mitterrand was somehow going to lead to a new political deal. This belief was founded on the Africa Project, and Mitterrand's own campaigning, in which he denounced the way Giscard consorted with dictators. The history of the last 19 months has been one of progressive disillusionment, as it became clear that French policy in Africa was showing more continuity than change. The acceptance of the military coup in Bangui in September 1981 was one milestone: the slow turn-around over Zaire, which culminated in the Franco-African conference in Kinshasa in October, was another critical one.

Broader third world options

In all this Cot, talking for a different

generation from Mitterrand and his dentist friend, Guy Penne, brought into the Elysee to master-mind African affairs, looked increasingly incongruous. It is true that he has been able to introduce a certain amount of new thinking into the approach of the Co-operation Ministry (in for example, the types of projects financed). The language of self-sustaining development and food self-sufficiency, as well as the involvement in policy of the burgeoning non-governmental organisations, have become so much a part of official terminology that, while the Socialist Party is in power, it is hard to see such approaches being abandoned. Certainly while Claude Cheysson is around at External Relations, France's broader "third world" options are unlikely to change. A more critical test of Cot's period in government will be the durability of the reforms at the Co-operation Ministry — the attempted evolution into a development ministry (under the umbrella of the foreign ministry) covering all developing countries, an idea said to have the support of Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, even if the implementation of the actual changes provoked an unprecedented strike of personnel in the cultural services of the Quai D'Orsay, and the final position is even now ambiguous.

Human rights doubts

In all the analyses of Cot's departure, much has been made of his own irritation at some of the men and measures he has been obliged to digest. His most quoted grievance was over the use of aid funds to provide colour TV in a rock-bottom poor country like Burundi, but he seems also to

have had brushes on the whole human rights question. He was reportedly highly critical of the decision to give a lavish welcome to President Sekou Touré of Guinea in Paris last September, on the basis of the latter's disreputable human rights record, and there was a much reported conflict inside the government over the plans for an eventual sale of a second nuclear power station to South Africa, going against all earlier promises on the subject. Although this contract does not apparently come up until 1984, there has been some preliminary discussion, with, reportedly Cheysson supporting Cot against Chevènement, the Research Minister, and the economic ministries. Cheysson, indeed, wrote a letter to the President of French Anti-Apartheid saying that the question of such a sale had not arisen, and that he personally would oppose such a sale.

The release of Afrikaner poet Breyten Breytenbach (who returned immediately to his former place of exile in Paris) also gave rise to new speculations about secret Franco-South African deals, and vigilant critics noted with concern that the trade ministry of Michel Jobert was planning to establish an office in the Bantustan of Bophutatswana and the formation of a France-Bophutatswana association. All this was probably a red-herring as far as Cot's resignation was concerned, although one cannot ignore the background of France's increasingly critical economic situation, with heavy balance of payments deficits only partly made up by a massive Saudi loan, with increasing rumours of yet another devaluation (the third in two years) in the New Year. In such circumstances realism is all.

Madrid offer

The actual departure of Cot took place in slow-motion. Rumours that he was about to go circulated from Elysee sources on Thursday December 3 but remained private. Then on Monday it appears Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, summoned M. Cot to propose to him the Embassy in Madrid (on the somewhat tenuous basis that Cot's father had been a minister in the Popular Front government of 1936 which had supported republican Spain, which would be a compliment to the new Socialist Spain). Cot, indignant, turned this down, and on Tuesday new rumours (used by the radio Europe No. 1 and *Le Canard Enchaîné*) of an impending resignation circulated. On Wednesday, December 9, Cot

saw Mitterrand and tendered his resignation, without comment, but it seemed clear that he was pushed, rather than had chosen to resign of his own accord. Apart from noting Cot's connections with Mitterrand's main challenger inside the PS, Michel Rocard, commentators agreed that conceptions of development and African policy were at the root of the conflict, and that while human rights, Guinea, South Africa, and even Gaddafi (Cot apparently found French policy too indulgent to the Colonel), Chad, the CAR, were all bones of contention, the key thing seems to have been the objections of certain heads of state to the minister's abrasive ways, a version publicly endorsed by the PS Secretary-General Lionel Jospin.

The Jean-Christophe factor

One head of state concerned is thought by *Le Canard* to be President Bongo of Gabon, who has for some time been threatening to diversify his foreign connections to the US, the UK and elsewhere. The channel for complaints has been Guy Penne, who, since August has had on his staff the son of President Mitterrand, Jean-Christophe (a former correspondent of Agence France Presse in Lomé) who, according to some reports has been playing the role of supplementary trouble-shooter. One may detect here the influence of old Africa hands, who like to emphasise the "family" nature of France's African ties. It has been complex tissue of highly personalised connections, in which the use of the *fil de son père* factor could carry additional weight. But it is a far cry from the "African project" of the Socialist Party, and is revealing as to the extent to which Africa has become the personal preserve of the President, as it was under all Mitterrand's Fifth Republic predecessors.

Le Canard notes that Cot was highly critical of Penne's presence in Libreville at the moment of the award of draconian sentences to opponents of President Bongo on relatively innocuous charges. Others suggest that Bongo has complained of Socialist encouragement of the opposition group MORENA in Paris (just as in the past support was lent to Centrafrican opposition elements, to the displeasure of President Kolingba and to the detriment of Paris-Bangui relations in general). At all events, Gabon remains a high-interest country for the French, and in hard-headed

terms, there are dangers of loss of influence (*Le Canard* suggests that France is conceding Bongo's request for a supplementary detachment of paras at the French base there). Penne at least, seems to have been putting on pressure for Cot to go. One should not forget that Mitterrand is due in Gabon in January, after he has visited Togo and Benin.

'Man of action'

Cot's successor is Christian Nucci, a Socialist MP who was born in Algeria, and also has experience of the third world from his time as Commissioner in the overseas territory of New Caledonia. He was sent there under Mitterrand to implement certain reforms which have aroused the wrath of the settler community there, so is clearly a Socialist Party loyalist, who likes to be thought of as a "man of action". In view of continuing reports of behind the scenes ructions on African policy, involving not just the Elysee, the Quai D'Orsay and the "Co-operation" (where Cot's head of cabinet Jean Audibert had left a month earlier returning to the private sector) but also the security services (whose Mitterrand-appointed boss Pierre Marion also quit quietly in November in unexplained circumstances), action is something he may very well get.

CSO: 3400/539

SIGNIFICANCE OF JEAN-PIERRE COT'S DEPARTURE ASSESSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

The "realists" behind President François Mitterrand's special adviser for African affairs, Guy Penne, have carried the day over "idealists" associated with former minister of cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, in the struggle to control the definition of France's African policies, particularly towards French-speaking states. Trouble had been brewing between the Elysée Palace and the Rue Monsieur for six months. The principal bones of contention were:

The blocking for two months by the president of the reorganisation of the ministry of cooperation and development last summer (AC Vol 23 No18). After that Cot found it impossible to get his views across to the Elysée.

Last September, Cot adamantly opposed the state visit to Paris of Guinea-Conakry's President Ahmed Sekou Touré because of his constant abuse of power. Not only was Cot overridden, but he was obliged to attend the reception for Sekou Touré at the Elysée.

Cot disagreed with Mitterrand on the attitude to adopt towards President Moammar Gadaffi. Cot wanted a hard-line approach.

Cot was among the ministers firmly opposing the sale of a second nuclear power plant to South Africa (exclusively revealed in AC Vol 23 No 22) and sought (unsuccessfully) to have Paris take a more critical attitude towards apartheid and South Africa.

During Mitterrand's recent visit to Burundi he opened up the purse strings to finance a colour television network. This is exactly the type of prestige project which Cot has systematically blocked in the name of fulfilling basic human needs instead of the coffers of French corporations.

Cot's sidelining was carried out in a bizarre manner. We understand that he was offered the job as ambassador to Spain, but turned it down. In reaction, he offered his resignation, which Mitterrand declined to accept. Instead, the ministry was simply declared "vacant" and Christian Nucci was named as his successor, after another

Mitterrand stalwart, Georges Brauchamps, had turned down the job. Cot's dismissal led to a sharp polemic in the ranks of French socialists. Michel Rocard, minister of planning, praised Cot's intentions, while socialist party secretary-general, Lionel Jospin, hinted that Cot had been removed because he did not get along with a growing number of francophone heads of state.

Certainly Cot's position had become intolerable. Leaders such as Omar Bongo of Gabon, Gnassingbé Eyadéma of Togo, Mobutu of Zaire, Seyni Kountché of Niger and Abdou Diouf of Senegal did business with Penne, or his chief aid Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, presidential son and former *Agence France Presse* (AFP) correspondent to Mauritania and Togo.

Thus, following the tradition set by Gen De Gaulle, African affairs are once again concentrated in para-diplomatic channels at the Elysée, with minister of foreign affairs Claude Cheysson taking a back seat.

The recently released 1983 cooperation budget also shows that continuity rather than change is the watchword of French policy south of the Sahara. In spite of declarations of solidarity with the third world, French aid has been increased only 7% for 1983, a decline in real terms. French officials proudly say that as a percentage of gross national product (GNP) there is a boost from 0.45% in 1980 to 0.52% this year. A closer analysis of this figure reveals, however, that most of the increase results from the decision to pay a higher price than the going one on the world market for Algerian natural gas. The *Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération* (FAC), specialised in soft finance to the francophone states, has been obliged to pay the extra FF175m (about US\$250m) entailed in the special Franco-Algerian agreement, thereby trimming development aid to the other countries. Extra funds earmarked for the reconstruction of Chad means that a severe retrenchment of French assistance to most of francophone Africa is actually taking place.

A recent report prepared for the ministry of cooperation and development by two economists, Yves Berthelot and Jacques de Bandt, shows that aid generates excellent business opportunities for the hard-pressed French economy. The authors have found that as much as two-thirds of public aid grants are used to purchase land. That is cause for considerable if guarded optimism at military headquarters in Harare.

Morale in the new mixed army is said to be generally good, with slow but steady progress towards reducing the size of the payroll down from 60,000 towards the 40,000 reckoned to be the more suitable figure. Of the 15-20,000 ZIPRA guerrillas who came into the assembly points after the ceasefire of Christmas 1979, about 5,000 have fallen by the wayside, but only 1000-plus are thought likely to have joined active dissidents in the bush.

The leadership of the army has tilted heavily towards former ZANLA guerrillas, nearly all Shona-speakers loyal to Mugabe's party. But there are still some key Ndebele ZIPRA commanders at the top. One of only

two major-generals in the army is Jevan Maseko, who heads the 'Q' side, responsible for supplies. His fellow major-general, Josiah Tungamirai, former ZANLA political commissar and now head of the army's operations, is in the far more sensitive position. But there are some important ex-ZIPRA brigadiers, such as Ray Maponda and Ben Mathe Mbenge.

We hear that discipline has tightened since the return from training in Pakistan of the army commander, Lt. Gen. Rex Nhongo, who is said to have become much more serious and consistent. Some of his immediate colleagues, such as Brig. Edzai Chinuka and brigade commander Brig. Sheba Gava, both ex-ZANLA men, are considered efficient. Four out of five brigade commanders are former ZANLA guerrillas, but the high command appears to be well knitted. At present there is no reason to predict that the former ZIPRA segment will fall away. There is, however, some anxiety among former ZIPRA guerrillas that a new sixth brigade will also be trained by North Korean advisers, who have returned after a short break. Our report (AC Vol 23 No 16) that a unit of the Korean-trained fifth brigade had proved deficient in Mozambique may be less indicative than originally suggested. Though there are now Zimbabwean troops assisting the Mozambique authorities against dissidents in Manica and Sofala provinces in Mozambique, the fifth brigade did not undertake earlier action across the border to a significant degree: its quality could not therefore be tested.

The airforce is another story. Since the sabotage of several of the eight new *Hawks* bought last year from *British Aerospace* and the subsequent arrest of about a dozen top airmen, the morale of the airforce has plummeted. Our information is that South African involvement in the highly professional sabotage is practically ascertained, while involvement of three of the most senior officers in the airforce, including Air vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, who was largely responsible for buying the *Hawk*, is unlikely. Junior airmen may have tried to implicate them to save their own skins. Apart from allegations of electric shock treatment, some of the detainees have been subjected to disorientation techniques (hooding, enforced press-ups etc.) that fall short of physical torture as generally defined.

Another area of uncertainty is the special branch. The Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), under Emmerson Munangagwa, is expanding its zone of activity. There are still some senior white officers operating. In the year after independence, its former head, Ken Flower, worked closely with Munangagwa, but whites are understandably now far less prominent in the CIO. It is unlikely they have been involved in the interrogation of white servicemen. What is particularly open to question is the role of the home ministry under Dr Herbert Ushewokunze. Munangagwa's CIO comes directly under the prime minister's office. But recently there has been increasing activity by operatives acting apparently under instruction from the home ministry, suggesting that some wires have been crossed •

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SEYCHELLOIS FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Dec 82 p 5

[Interview with Dr Maxime Ferrari, Seychellois foreign minister and minister of planning by Jean-Clement Cangy, date and place not specified]

[Text] In Maurice to participate in the constitutional meeting for the Indian Ocean Commission, Dr Maxime Ferrari, Seychellois minister of planning and foreign affairs accorded an exclusive interview to Jean-Clement Cangy. Here are the major parts of that interview.

[Question] After repeated attacks against the sovereignty of the Seychelles, how is the archipelago doing today?

[Answer] Recently we were able to reveal the activities of those opposing the regime. It was limited to six or seven persons exiled in London who were plotting assassinations in order to create a situation of fear in the archipelago. In addition, these plotters have been denounced by British papers. Now that the plot has been revealed, the country is not at all worried.

[Question] It has now been more than 5 years since President Rene's Progressive Front of the Seychellois People has been in power and yet it is still the object of destabilization attempts. How do you explain that situation? Or, one could ask, who profits from the crime?

[Answer] Imperialism, of course, and its henchmen, Mancham among them. As I just told you, there are only five or six plotters who have tried to get support in South Africa.

[Question] Where would you place the role of South Africa in this destabilizing "set up"?

[Answer] It is clear that at the time of the mercenary attack, the plot had been planned in South Africa. Important men in South Africa knew about the plot. I think that the denunciation of the mercenary attack, the implication of South Africa and the report established by the United Nations commission charged with investigating the attack are a tremendous embarrassment to South Africa.

[Question] Good. Everything is calm now in the Seychelles.

[Answer] Very calm. It can be said that we are ending 1982 in fine style. After the mercenary attack, we suffered a great deal economically, especially in the area of tourism. Now tourism is picking up. However, we have a 25 percent loss in this sector, but this deficit was 50 percent at the beginning of the year. We hope that next year will be better.

[Question] Does your being named foreign minister mean any change as the broad options of the Seychellois foreign policy?

[Answer] No. It means that there will perhaps be nuances, because the sensitivities of persons named to responsible positions have to be taken into account.

The Seychelles will remain a nation that is positively non-aligned, in complete agreement with sister nations in the non-aligned movement, in the Organization of African Unity, in our region of the Indian Ocean. We will continue to support liberation movements because we believe in the independence of nations. What President Rene wanted to specifically show by this cabinet reorganization is that foreign relations should be related to economic planning and international cooperation.

[Question] What do the Seychelles expect from the present conference of the foreign ministers of our three countries, Madagascar, the Seychelles and the Ile Maurice?

[Answer] First of all, we hope that the changed attitudes of the Seychelles, which was turned towards the north, will continue--in a southerly direction and that it will materialize into a more south-south cooperation.

The Seychelles and the Ile Maurice are celebrating getting back together again this year. I predict that our fraternal and friendly relationships are going to develop quickly since today we have the same political orientation. Therefore, with the Ile Maurice and the great sister nation of Madagascar, there will be intense development in the economic and commercial areas. As a priority, cooperation will take place at the economic and commercial level. However, we will not neglect cultural cooperation.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the possible areas of cooperation?

[Answer] The Seychelles have the possibility of selling things like copra and fish--we are now an exporter of fish--to the Ile Maurice. In addition, we can buy a lot of products from you, since the Ile Maurice got its industrialization underway several years ago.

[Question] Do you see the possibility for the three countries involved to have a "joint venture" in the industrial area?

[Answer] Of course! We can conceive of many projects of this type. A project that is underway is for communications and air security. We have to review the maritime transportation project. There is also the regional fishing project. Without forgetting that in the area of education, there is talk of an Indian Ocean University.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the conditions required to transform the Indian Ocean into a peaceful zone?

[Answer] Today's reality is that the Indian Ocean is a tense zone. The superpowers have built their bases and installed their military power here. The conflicts that take place in the gulf region have accentuated this tense situation.

However, there is a will among the countries around the Indian Ocean to transform the Indian Ocean into a peaceful zone.

Therefore, all of the vital forces of these non-aligned and progressive nations of the region must be coordinated. That is why the Seychelles hope that the Colombo conference will take place. We have to carry out the struggle on the diplomatic level. There is a moral struggle to be carried out. We can prevail.

[Question] How do you analyze the successive failures that have hindered the summit meeting of the OAU [Organization of African Unity?] Are you in favor of the creation of an OAU of the progressive nations?

[Answer] This situation is in no way favorable to Africa. Everything must be done so that Africa is united and speaks with a single voice. Certain of the sister nations are letting themselves be manipulated by forces that are foreign to Africa who want the death of the OAU. They do not realize the wrong that they do to Africa. We have to continue to work to keep the OAU intact.

9969

CSO: 3419/375

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR CLOSER RELATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 82 p 2

[Report on interview with Lt Col Melo Antunes, member of Portugal's Council of State, by ANGOP in Lisbon, date not given]

[Excerpts] Lisbon--"It is utterly unacceptable that Portugal should serve as a refuge for individuals actively combating the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] and its legally established government," declared Lt Col Melo Antunes in an exclusive interview with the Angolan news agency ANGOP, in Lisbon.

Melo Antunes figured prominently in the decolonization process and was named by President Ramalho Eanes to Portugal's present Council of State. Antunes said that the "tolerance observed toward UNITA members who use Portugal as a base of support for their anti-MPLA and anti-RPA activities in no way contributes to better understanding and more harmonious relations between the two countries."

The council member added that, in his view, Portugal must demonstrate a firmer, stronger and clearer determination to prevent these individuals from conducting their activities.

Antunes also told us that "many Portuguese officials, including the president himself, feel precisely this way," and "hope that internal political developments in Portugal will be such that our relations with the RPA will constantly improve and that this issue will be resolved."

Asked about the current status of relations between the two government and why the present right-wing government has brought about more cooperation projects with Angola, Melo Antunes said the present Portuguese executive is "reaping the fruits of an action that has been under continuous development by both Portuguese and Angolans for many years."

"I must mention that extremely important steps were taken even while President Agostinho Neto was living," Antunes said. "I am referring basically to the meeting in Bissau between presidents Agostinho Neto and Ramalho Eanes, which was the starting point for much closer relations between the two countries and which led to another unusually important moment, when President Eanes visited Angola some months ago."

Colonel Antunes also considered that "there is even national consensus in Portugal regarding the need for a much closer relationship with the People's Republic of Angola."

We asked: "Can it be said that even the Portuguese right wing now believes in the advantages of the decolonization which it opposed in the past?" Antunes answered that "part of the Portuguese right can reasonably recognize that decolonization and the independence of the former colonies have been a positive factor in terms of their own interests."

"The interest of a certain Portuguese bourgeoisie led it to admit that a harmonious relationship between independent countries is more advantageous to it," he noted.

Asked if Portugal's admission to the EEC was compatible with the demands that might be made on the Portuguese economy by cooperation with the former colonies and with Africa in general, Antunes (who is considered one of the strongest defenders of Portugal's "Third World role") said that "eventual membership in the EEC would not negate Portugal's whole foreign policy action toward very close relations with the new Portuguese-speaking countries and with areas of the Third World with which Portugal has historically established relations."

The council member warned, however, that Portugal's objective is "not to serve neocolonial interests; on the contrary, without ignoring legitimate mutual interests and reciprocal advantages, Portugal is contributing positively to a new type of north-south relationship."

At another point in our interview, Antunes said it was "utterly unacceptable" to attempt to "impose--on a sovereign country like the People's Republic of Angola--the withdrawal of the Cuban troops in exchange for concessions in the arrangements for Namibia's independence."

6362

CS0: 3442/93

CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE PRAISES ARMED FORCES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, meeting in Luanda from 30 November to 8 December 1982, and after an intensive analysis of the country's political-military situation;

Having noted the high cost in lives and blood courageously offered by the glorious FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] in defense of the fatherland against the imperialists' powerful machine of death and destruction, the South African hordes and the puppet gangs of Angolan traitors;

Having noted the continuing heroism which commissioned and noncommissioned officers, soldiers and sailors have demonstrated with selfless sacrifice under the harsh conditions in which they are obliged to fight;

Noting the high moral value and the firmness of principles demonstrated by the defense and security forces in defense of our people's socialist option and their indivisible internationalist solidarity with the oppressed people of the world, particularly in Namibia and South Africa;

Having confirmed the continuing profoundly popular and revolutionary character of our Armed Forces:

The Central Committee hails the armed branch of the people, the glorious defense and security forces, and urges them to pursue the struggle for freedom with redoubled effort and [to continue to set] the example they have given in defense of the dignity of the independent and sovereign Angolan nation.

The Struggle Continues.

Victory Is Certain.

6362

CSO: 3442/87

PORTUGUESE FIRM BUILDS SONANGOL TRANSPORTATION BASE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] A new transportation base for SONANGOL (Angolan Fuel Company) is being built in the vicinity of the Luanda refinery and will be inaugurated by the end of the first quarter of 1983.

The base, which occupies a 10.5-hectare area, is being constructed by the Portuguese firm Soares da Costa, using 80 foreign workers and 120 Angolans.

The project for the base was planned by SONANGOL, which is also supervising construction in close cooperation with the Engineering Laboratory of Angola.

The cost of construction is \$5.5 million, with additional expenses for importing various pieces of industrial equipment.

The base will have two areas for maintenance and traffic, as well as offices, a cafeteria, dormitories and a health center.

The maintenance section includes machine shops, paint shops and body works, a service station and fuel supply posts and can service 40 vehicles at one time. The traffic zone includes parking lots with a total area of 17,000 square meters, with space for equipment, 150 heavy vehicles and 40 light vehicles.

At this time the contracting firm is asphaltting the interior roadways, and 80 percent of the work is considered to be completed.

Construction was delayed for about 3 months for lack of cement as a result of the temporary shutdown of the CIMANGOLA cement factory. To solve the problem, the contractor had to import 1,000 tons of cement.

SONANGOLA officials expect a considerable improvement in assistance and maintenance services for the firm's light and heavy vehicles after the new transportation base goes into operation.

No Fuel Shortage in Luanda

Rumors of an impending fuel shortage in Luanda are completely unfounded, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from the competent organs.

A SONANGOL source said there is no break in the supply of gasoline, fuel oil, petroleum and gas, and hence the sudden run on gasoline stations is unwarranted.

It was also learned that SONANGOL will release a detailed communique regarding the situation.

6362

CSO: 3442/87

FISHERIES MINISTRY OFFICIALS' ARBITRARY SEIZURE RAPPED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentary by Joao Serra: "The Logic of Beto's Lobster"]

[Excerpts] I have a friend named Beto, who very probably was born with his feet in the water, there on the shores of Ilha do Cabo, and today is a veritable poet of the sea.

There is no fish that can resist him.

[They] fight with inexplicable eagerness to bite happily on his line.

He is a poet of the sea.

He seduces the fish day after day with soothing words learned on land, sweet to hear at any depth.

He is an intelligent fisherman.

His fishhooks, albeit merciless, daily reach the bottom of the sea carrying such awesomely stimulating bait that no fish can resist it.

This is logical.

After all, fish have feelings too.

Everything in the sea is logical.

Groupers behave logically.

The croakers' love for Beto is equally logical.

Even lobster, the rarest underwater species and the one most vied for because it is one of the tastiest creations of nature, behaves quite logically. It is unbelievably faithful!

In all the Ilha do Cabo, only Beto has succeeded in winning the steadfast love of these marvelous daughters of the sea.

Which, undoubtedly, is also logical.

One day recently, with his tender ammunition, Beto caught 200 kilograms of lobster.

However, when the 200 kilograms of lobster had been delivered to the Ilha cooperative for marketing, some inspectors from the competent department of the Fisheries Ministry arrived and destroyed the entire logic of this love for fisherman Beto by the amiable daughters of the sea.

They seized all the lobster.

In other words, they unduly carried off 200 kilograms of lobster without paying for them, something that would be logical only under the most justifiable conditions.

They did not turn in the seized lobsters, wherever they went, which is not at all logical, either!

Where did Beto's lobsters go?

Who ate a free lobster meal?

Who will pay for Beto's lobsters?

Personally, I am beginning to distrust logic. It might even be said, very logically, that it would be more worthwhile to duly investigate this case before the habit of appropriating Beto's lobsters becomes general.

If the Fisheries Ministry inspectors like lobster, let them buy them from the cooperative or fish for them in the sea.

Forgive my frankness, but this is the only logical approach.

6362

CSO: 3442/93

BOTTLE CAPS IMPORTED BY AIR TO RESCUE HOLIDAY PERIOD

Problems Described

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Joao Serra]

[Text] Luanda, like the rest of the nation, is in danger of going thirsty for beer and soft drinks in this final quarter of the year because of the lack of bottle caps for the various bottling plants that insure the country's regular supply of these two types of beverages.

At this time, with the arrival day before yesterday of the first special air shipment of metal caps and with another air shipment expected in the next few days, the danger of a shutdown in the beer and soft drink industry appears to be temporarily averted. There is no guarantee, however, that the distribution channels will not be in trouble again for want of bottle caps at the beginning of next year.

Actually, because of an unforeseen delay in the monthly supply of bottle caps (about 25 million units for all the nation's bottling companies), CAPSUL, the firm responsible for supplying the product to the industry, arranged for an emergency air shipment of 10 million caps--insuring normal operations for the major beer and soft drink manufacturers. Otherwise they would have been forced to shut down within the next few days, with the inevitable adverse effects in this holiday period.

The first 3.5 million metal caps arrived three days ago. They were distributed to NOCAL, COCA and ECA, and will permit operations for the next few days. The stocks of the beer and soft drink companies should soon be strengthened with the remaining 6.5 million caps, which are expected to arrive today or tomorrow, also by air.

Lack of Containers Delays Shipment of Caps

For a full explanation of this issue of the alleged shortage of caps, to which we were alerted by several phone calls, we got in touch with CAPSUL director Victorino Fonseca, who explained how the caps are supplied to the beverage industries.

"We produce almost no bottle caps domestically, because our equipment is obsolete. Under the circumstances, it was decided to import the metal caps for the local beverage industry until a new light metal container industry could be established. The plans are already under study, and construction is expected to begin in 1983.

"Within this line of thought," the CAPSUL director continued, "our company has been importing 25 million caps per month to meet the needs. Occasionally, however, as is happening now, transportation leaves something to be desired (lack of ships, containers, etc.), and as an emergency measure to take care of the delayed supply in December, we had to import 10 million caps by air.

"It happened that, despite all our efforts, we could not get them any sooner because of the large accumulation of shipments in the Lisbon terminal destined for Angola.

"The shipment of some three million caps arrived three days ago and we have already confirmed that the rest of the order will arrive today or tomorrow.

"We are convinced that these imports by air will take care of the immediate problem. In any event, the ships carrying the 25 million caps scheduled for December will apparently arrive by 25 December at the latest, and from all indications, normal operations will not be interrupted at the beginning of the year."

The CAPSUL director added that the reason for the delay in the December shipment of 25 million caps was that ANGONAVE [Angolan Shipping Company] was unable to acquire containers in good condition in time for the shipment.

The ship which is now transporting the caps is expected to arrive on 20 December, and CAPSUL has already cut through the bureaucratic red tape so that the shipment can be unloaded and pass through customs quickly.

We hope that everything will go as well as expected--the ship on schedule, speedy unloading and no red tape in customs.

Otherwise, Luanda could go without beer and soft drinks. Ditto for the rest of the country where beverages are produced. But until then, we are waiting--in the end it appears that there will be no problems during the holiday season.

Sea Shipment Arrives

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] According to reliable sources, a ship has already docked in Luanda with 25 million metal caps for the beer and soft drink bottling companies, whose operations were jeopardized by the lack of the caps.

The danger of a shortage of beverages in this holiday season has apparently been definitely dispelled. However, special measures were required to import bottle caps, since the shipment by sea might not have arrived in Luanda in time, and this should be food for thought regarding future experiences.

After all, beer and soft drinks are widely consumed and, in this or any other season of the year, the country cannot be subjected to the risk of a shutdown of the bottling companies, whose economic and social contribution is considerable.

6362

CSO: 3442/93

BRIEFS

NO INFORMATION ON CIMANGOLA ACTIVITIES--After being idle for a period as a result of a breakdown in one of its furnaces, the CIMANGOLA cement factory resumed operations last Monday, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from the company's commercial department. At this time CIMANGOLA is loading the ship "Cubango" with 500 tons of cement for shipment to an official agency. Asked about the period during which the company was idle, the same source refused to give more details, claiming a communique was being drafted on the matter for release to the news media. Hence it was impossible to verify how many CIMANGOLA furnaces are in operation, what the plant capacity is and what led to the shutdown. Nor was it possible to learn the extent of the company's losses while it was out of operation. Unfortunately, cases of this kind occur very frequently in Luanda and throughout the country, despite repeated directives from the party requiring government agencies, state companies and mixed companies to make information available to the news media. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Dec 82 p 2] 6362

GDR PUBLISHING HOUSE ASSISTANCE--The Makutanga publishing house was inaugurated on Thursday in Luanda in the industrial zone of Mulemba. The firm was constructed with the cooperation of the GDR firm Prolygraph Leipzig, and will employ 60 workers, 18 of whom were trained in the GDR. In a first phase, it will put out 3 million books per year. Roberto de Almeida, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for economic policy, presided over the inauguration ceremony and received the keys to this new business from the director general of Prolygraph-Leipzig. Among those attending the ceremony were Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Martins, Joaquim Matias, vice minister of education for basic instruction, and Johannes Schoeche, GDR ambassador in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Dec 82 p 2] 6362

CAMBAMBE DAM FINANCING--Faria de Oliveira, Portuguese secretary of state for exportation, told the Angolan news agency NAGOP that the agreement to build the Cambame dam should be signed by the end of this year and that construction could begin in January. The group of 11 Portuguese banks and credit institutions which will insure the financing has already informed the Portuguese consortium that will build the dam as to the availability and conditions of the loan. Oliveira confirmed that the financing will amount to \$75 million, or 50 percent of the total value of the initial contract. The Cambame works will be the responsibility of a consortium divided into two sectors: civil construction, and provision and installation of equipment. The first section includes the firms Somague, Engil and Teixeira Duarte. The firms Sorefame, Mague, Cepca and

Efacec constitute the second section. The Portuguese secretary of state added that the directors of the consoritum should immediately inform the Angolan Government of the creditors' decision. From all indications, the dam will be the most important Angolan-Portuguese cooperative project since national independence. The first step in the joint project was taken when President Ramalho Eanes visited Angola in 1982. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 82 p 2] 6362

SOVIET FILMS--A showing of Soviet films began yesterday in the Cine Atlantico, as part of the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, organized by EDECINE in cooperation with the Soviet Embassy in Angola and with documentary support from the Cinemateca Nacional. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 3442/93

RADIO REPORT ON BIYA INTERVIEW

AB181711 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Today's midday news is dominated by President Paul Biya's interview with our colleague CAMEROON TRIBUNE. Pending the analysis of this interview by Antoine-Marie Ngono and Gervais Mbarga, let us say right away that on reading it, the first impression is that the new president of the republic is perfectly aware of the situation, be it national or international. This is because he has been in direct contact with our problems during his long career as secretary general of the government and prime minister. The second impression is that President Paul Biya is firmly determined--and he says it--to ensure the continuity of the state with faithfulness and commitment and to continue with the task of nation-building with the support and participation of all Cameroonians.

To ensure this, President Biya called for more impetus, strict management, high moral standards and vigilance in order to foil all maneuvers. President Biya expresses optimism concerning Cameroon's future--a fraternal, united, peaceful, prosperous and just Cameroon. He also expressed optimism concerning the future of the OAU, regional cooperation and relations with the neighboring countries. In short, he reassured us as far as the political, economic and international fields are concerned.

The greatest part of the interview was devoted to national problems as can be seen in the following analysis by Antoine-Marie Ngono: More than two-thirds of the interview was devoted to national problems. This is quite normal. Right from the beginning, the head of state expressed his present preoccupations: The preservation of our gains and the development of the heritage of peace, unity, stability, progress and justice. The president of the republic relies on the commitment and dynamism of the militants of our great national party. He particularly relies on the efforts, on the sense of citizenship and on the patriotism of Cameroonians to successfully accomplish this task.

The concepts of rigor and integrity were the dominant recurring themes in the head of state's statement. Paul Biya explained in detail what he means by these and what he expects from Cameroonians. For the head of state, rigor implies the effective utilization of resources, increased productivity and profitability. Rigor also implies the preparation of

realistic budgets, the systematic collection of revenues and the judicious utilization of funds. It is necessary to avoid expenses which resulted in catastrophe in other countries. Paul Biya insisted on respect for deadlines, norms and quality of projects. In short, as far as the head of state is concerned, there can be no development without rigor. High moral standards implies a relentless struggle against the evils undermining our society and which could become a gangrene; these are laxity, intrusion of business into politics, fraud, favoritism, embezzlement, corruption, tribalism and so on. Rigor and integrity constitute a vast program.

The president of the republic was reassuring as far as the economy was concerned. The readers will not fail to note the president's perfect knowledge of this subject and the ease with which he moves about in the economic world.

In the political field also, the president did not adopt any extremist position. The head of state was categorical: National unity is a reality. One only needs to recall the activities which marked the 10th anniversary of the United Republic of Cameroon, the serenity and calm demonstrated by the Cameroonian people following the departure of President Ahidjo, the tribute paid to the outgoing president and the support given to his constitutional successor. Such signs cannot deceive anyone; they are the clear demonstration of the maturity and consensus which henceforth characterize our people. They are signature confirming the work of the Cameroonian national union.

But we must be vigilant, always vigilant! We must be vigilant to safeguard and strengthen unity. Unity is to be conquered ceaselessly. It is not permanent in nature. It must be preserved from what the head of state described as maneuvers of diversion and confusion, speculation and dramatization and from maneuvers of demoralization and dramatization. The head of state insisted that Cameroon remain a strong, united, peaceful, prosperous and just state.

Concerning the future, the head of state intends to make his actions to conform with the preoccupations of the Cameroonian national union. In short, the key words were confidence in the Cameroonian people, determination to safeguard and develop our heritage and faith in the future.

In his interview, President Paul Biya also examined the international situation. On this front too, one can note that the president sounded optimistic, as can be seen from the following analysis by Gervais Mbarga:

Yes, optimistic about Cameroon's relations with its neighbors. According to the head of state's words, these relations are receiving constant care and attention and are based both on mutual interests and history, as well as on sociocultural similarities and affinities. They fall within the framework of fruitful friendship and trust. At present, says Paul Biya, there is no dispute between Cameroon and its neighbors. A proof of this

is the recent 18th summit meeting of the Central African Economic and Customs Union which was a success resulting from the good health of the union and necessary to consolidate the gains of our cooperation and to explore new areas of cooperation.

Analysing the various difficulties facing mankind, the head of state noted that the major problem is undoubtedly the crisis within the OAU. For our states, that is a serious challenge to overcome, he said.

Other problems facing the world include the persistent recurrence of conflicts; the unsettled East-West relations; the deadlock in the North-South dialogue; the serious world economic crisis resulting in inflation, mounting protectionism, a disorganized monetary system, deterioration of the terms of exchange and fluctuating prices of raw materials. The head of state did not brush up that gloomy picture which cannot give rise to optimism. On each point, he reaffirmed Cameroon's positions and suggested solutions.

In this connection, he said that the survival of the OAU depends on the respect of the principles of its charter and on the imperious need to let the organization sink helplessly in situations incommensurate with its important goals and action. In addition to its own initiatives, Cameroon will continue to associate itself with any action likely to save the OAU from paralysis and disruption. In this regard, the head of state recalled that Cameroon has always championed and will continue to champion the people's legitimate right to self-determination and independence. He, however, described as null and void the deliberations of the OAU ministerial conference held last February in Addis Ababa.

On Chad, Cameroon only recognizes states and their permanent identity, beyond the fates of the governments.

On the rest of the world issues, many things are noteworthy. They are the rising of the Third World, the general awareness of the interdependence between the various peoples, the need to establish a new world economic order and the need to revive North-South dialogue.

On the international front, the head of state showed his understanding of the situation and his optimism about the future in the strict respect of the principles of noninterference, sovereignty and unity in the fight against the bastion of colonialism and apartheid. All in all, this also requires rigor, vigilance, faith and determination.

CSO: 3419/425

PROSPECTS FOR FOOD, PRODUCTION REVIEWED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 11 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] "This year we can have a harvest of 4,800 tons of corn and 4,800 tons of beans, which represents 18 percent of the consumer needs for corn and 12 percent for beans," announced the rural development minister. "This estimated production represents, for corn, 18 percent of the food needs for cereals and 12 percent for beans," he added.

Considering the existing stocks, donations which have already been promised and guaranteed commercial imports, it is estimated that the deficit to cover is about 18,650 tons of corn, 7,725 tons of wheat, 3,055 tons of rice, 3,100 tons of beans and 18,250 tons in reserve.

The harvest would have been worse if there had been no rain in Santiago on 15/16 October, which prevented, as we said before the situation from becoming an absolute crisis, as happened in Mai, Boa Vista and Sao Nicolau. On the island of Santiago, the harvest was better than last year. On Fogo the situation is almost the same as last year, with only one advantage: last year production was concentrated in a limited area, contrary to what is occurring this year when there is production throughout the island, although with greater amounts in Mosteiros.

As to the Santo Antao—according to the report—there is the favorable factor that this island has an irrigated area almost equal to 50 percent of the national total. Production prospects are not promising. We should start by remembering, as the first difficulty, that in the cultivated areas the corn is still in the flowering stage.

Regarding constant aspects, said the Rural Ministry document, it will be remembered that on much of the area planted to corn and beans (approximately 12,000 hectares) there will be no production: Moreover, in the entire area where this combination is grown, the prolonged and serious water shortage in Santiago affected the plants, a fact that will be reflected in the yield per unit in the area.

The food situation in Cape Verde production was also in the center of the interview the minister of rural development granted to us in his office. "The food situation is not alarming," said Joao Pereira Silva in this connection.

In his opinion the drought in the country will lower the nutritional situation of the population, as the direct result of lack of rain. Food supply to the population has not been solved completely because supplies will have to be complemented by other foods such as milk, fish, meat and so on.

To face the food situation, the Cape Verde Government already has at its disposal some guaranteed food aids. There is an agreement with the United States by which that country gives us aid for several years; in addition, there are agreements with France, the EEC, Belgium, the FRG and others.

11635

CSO: 3442/88

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED FOR COOPERATION WITH LIBYA

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Cape Verde and Libya have decided to create a joint ministerial commission to find ways and means to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. This is a part of the general cooperation agreement signed during the official visit of our comrade prime minister to that Arab country.

Under the terms of this general cooperation agreement, Cape Verde and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will make efforts to intensify and consolidate economic, technical, social and cultural cooperation for the benefit of their development, proceeding to exchange of visits, information, students, interns, specialists and experts to study, train and engage in technical studies and economic projects.

Also signed was a cultural cooperation agreement which envisages the opening of an Arab Libyan Cultural Center in our country, in which both countries commit themselves to develop cooperation relations in the fields of culture, education, science, information, art, physical education and sports. Cape Verde and Libya also will favor the inclusion of information and objective and precise data on the culture, history and geography of each of the two countries in the respective school programs, and will facilitate their access to educational establishments, permitting them to acquire professional training and engage in studies and research.

Also envisaged in the present agreement is exchange of newspapers, magazines and other publications, youth delegations, artistic groups and other cultural events, and setting up exhibits of scientific and artistic works.

The general cooperation agreement was signed by Comrade Pedro Pires and by Jadallah Azzuz al Talhi, the Cape Verdian Prime Minister and the secretary of the Libyan General Committee, respectively. The cultural agreement was signed by the minister of transports and communications of Cape Verde, Comrade Herculano Vieira, and by Al Boukhari Salim Hudah, the secretary of the people's committee for communications and maritime transports.

11635

CSO: 3442/88

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE COOPERATION PLANNED--The visit to Cape Verde of Dr Jose Alfaia, the deputy state secretary of the Portuguese Prime Minister, at the invitation of his Cape Verdian counterpart, Dr Dorsino Fortes, gave new impetus to the process of development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the field of social communication. During the talks held in Praia and Mindelo, which concluded with the signing in Mindelo of an agreement on radiobroadcasting and a protocol dealing with radio and television, the two state secretaries agreed to promote for 1983 an entire range of achievements in the fields of press, a news agency, documents and also experimental television of Cape Verde (TEVEC) and Cape Verde National Radio (RNCV) to which we have already referred above. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 11 Dec 82 p 1] 11635

NEW AIRPORT IN SANTO ANTAO--The Ponta do Sol airport on the island of Santo Antao was inaugurated yesterday. Present were Prime Minister Pedro Pires and other national officials, and the minister of transportation of Angola. Pedro Pires, the chief of the national executive, stressed the fact that this airport represents one more important part of the infrastructure vital for the economic development of the island and the country, and is one more link in uniting the islands. The Prime Minister appealed to the population of the island to keep the airport in good condition. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 11 Dec 82 p 1] 11635

CSO: 3442/88

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT REPORTED

PM181615 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 83 pp 1, 5

[Dispatch by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Mr Mitterrand Warns Libya Against Any New Intervention in Chad"]

[Excerpt] Cotonou-- In a speech delivered on the evening of Sunday January at the end of a farewell banquet given by President Kerekou, Mr Mitterrand expressed in particularly eloquent and apparently new terms the anxiety he feels with regard to the Chadian conflict.

"We do not want," he said in particular, "that conflict to gradually deteriorate, as is to be feared, to the point when the superpowers and the neighboring powers get involved on very dangerous ground.

"I am warning African countries like yours against the consequences of such events," he added.

That "warning," which was clearly addressed to Libya--and also to Benin which supported Tripoli for a long time in this affair before disassociating itself some what--seemed particularly stern since a few minutes before that the president of the republic had expressed his desire to see Chad "free from foreign interference" and "liberated from any form of foreign occupation" so that it might "solve its own problems by democratic means."

Mr Mitterrand had apparently never before so clearly demonstrated his opposition to any foreign intervention in Chad--a reference which was certainly aimed at the Libyans' occupation of the Aouzou strip in the extreme north of Chad.

With regard to the West Sahara the president of the republic stated: "We said a long time ago that we ought to consult the will of the people who live or who were born in that region of the Sahara--hence the very simple principle of self-determination for the people on the basis of a referendum." "There is no other solution," he added firmly, 2 weeks before the official visit which he is due to make to the Moroccan kingdom, thus giving King Hassan II cause for satisfaction.

In addition in Benin, which has a large number of socialist friends, especially the Soviets and Cubans, Mr Mitterrand has no hesitation in adopting the expression used by Kerekou, who had said that France, owing to a former role, which was "disputed but nonetheless useful in some ways, as a colonizer" had "special duties."

"It is with us," he told the Benin president, "more than with anybody else, that dialogue is possible for you." "We must tackle Africa's problems with the same open, and, if necessary, bold approach." The head of state could not have made himself clearer especially since he had stated in passing: "Nothing lasting can be established without respect for human rights."

Thus Mr Mitterrand expressed unambiguous determination in Cotonou, be it on Chad, the nature of relations between France and its African allies and even on Namibia, where the absence of a settlement might draw southern Africa into the East-West conflict.

Warm Reunion

The previous day the president of the republic had spoken in almost Gaullist terms to a population which is still attached to France and which, for the first time in 23 years, heard the Marseillaise [French national anthem] played. It is true that the setting--a big stadium recently built by the Chinese--lent itself particularly well to flights of oratory.

Greeted by particularly warm crowds, Mr Mitterrand chose the friendship stadium in Cotonou to convey his message in terms of solidarity to an Africa whose development has never been in such jeopardy. The key words of that speech--"development, peace, freedom"--clearly went beyond to borders of little Benin, which itself was full of the joy of a "reunion" which is in the interests of the visitors and their hosts.

Bringing "France's greetings," and not forgetting "the stamp of more than 100 years of history sealed by the blood of our sons who fell together on the battlefields of Europe and Africa for the defense of freedom--our most precious common possession--Mr Mitterrand was anxious to tell the Beninese on Saturday that after a fairly serious quarrel France has not forgotten them and that "it intends to stand by them in other battles, those of independence, peace and development."

This "reunion" was to be sealed a second time on Sunday morning when the head of state, before relighting the flame and visiting the crypts, laid a wreath at the foot of the martyrs' monument erected in memory of the victims of the unsuccessful raid launched exactly 6 years earlier by Bob Denard and his mercenaries against the Benin regime with the complicity of the Gabonese and Moroccans. At the time President Kerekou had even specifically called into question Mr Jauriac, then adviser to Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Mr Mitterrand could not have found a better way of showing his desire to "renew," as he said the previous day, "ties which have not been broken but rather neglected."

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON BONGO 'INCIDENT'

LD182122 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] A night flight faces President Mitterrand: The head of state has ended his visit to Gabon, his third official visit to Black Africa. The presidential plane will land at Paris-Roissy airport at 0710 tomorrow morning. This afternoon, in sweltering heat and in the heart of the equatorial forest, Francois Mitterrand inaugurated the first stage of the Trans-Gabonese railway, a railway built with French cooperation and one which crosses the breadth of the country. The Trans-Gabonese railway is an exemplary realization of North-South solidarity, the French president declared. Francois Mitterrand made no reference to yesterday evening's mini diplomatic incident when, at the end of a gala dinner, President Bongo threatened to expel French cooperation workers who did not follow his absolutist policy. Mr Mitterrand did not hide his annoyance but today the incident seems to be over. Listen to remarks by Francois Mitterrand to our special correspondent Ralph Pinto in Gabon:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] I interpreted the remarks by President Bongo as a sort of recall to order. I do not want to concern myself with problems which might divide the French community in Gabon. I immediately reassured him, saying that it did not bother me at all. First of all, I am used to it. I find it quite normal that French citizens should remain faithful to the concepts they have of democracy, of its orientations, its structures: that means that I myself could assure President Bongo that it causes me no annoyance. I find that it is good to be that way, and I am sure, moreover, that it will always remain like that. You know that French public opinion, like others, evolves, and who knows if it has not already evolved? (?One must) trust the citizens, their reflections in good faith. Everything else is useless. [End recording]

CSO: 3419/424

GABON

NUCCI DENIES REPORTED MITTERRAND CLASH WITH BONGO

LD182032 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] A violent polemic has just broken out between FRANCE-SOIR and Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci on the subject of President Mitterrand's trip to Gabon. In its evening edition, FRANCE-SOIR indicates that there is reported to have been a clash between President Bongo and President Mitterrand. The Gabonese president is reported to be envisaging the expulsion of French cooperation workers, and is even reported to have asked for a nuclear power station, FRANCE-SOIR asserts. The French president is reported to have deferred his reply, the daily also declares. Cooperation minister, Christian Nucci, who is accompanying President Mitterrand on his African tour, did not take long to react. In fact, I propose that you listen to his reaction as given to Ralph Pinto in Gabon:

[Begin Nucci recording] In my capacity as minister of cooperation, I would briefly like to draw up a very rapid balance of the 2 days in Gabon. I had intended to go into all that in depth, but I think that a certain number of reports which have reached us this evening show that it is important for me as minister of cooperation to show my indignation over a report carried in a major evening paper. I shall not repeat the headline, but I would quite simply say that these reports, and the manner in which they have been exploited and retransmitted, seem to me to constitute a mode of behavior which is questionable, to say the least.

I assure you that the climate in which we have worked with the Gabonese over the past 2 days and the prospects for forthcoming meetings show clearly that the headline is untruthful, and I wish, on behalf of the Ministry of Cooperation, to express the most categorical denial of a headline which seeks sensationalism and does not tackle the problems basically. I can assure you that the working program between the two delegations--such as it has been conducted during the past 48 hours, and also, and above all, the number of working groups which in the forthcoming weeks are going to have to (?study) the three major issues of economic relations, scientific research and technical assistance--show clearly that this headline is, to say the least, untruthful, and it is for this reason that I am anxious to issue the most categorical denial this evening. [End recording]

CSO: 3419/424

BONGO OPENS FIRST STAGE OF NATIONAL RAILROAD

AB181551 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1110 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Speech by Gabonese President Omar Bongo on the occasion of the inauguration of the first phase of the Trans-Gabonese Railroad project at Booue on 18 January 1983--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades and Friends: Mr President, I am honored that you have accepted my invitation and through me, you have also honored the country which I am leading by attending the inauguration of the first 340 kms of our railroad which, for several reasons is a major event for Gabon. The occasion enables us to meet here in the deep forest and to seal once again the friendship and mutual esteem which we have for each other.

This project demonstrates, once again, the union of two nations which are close through their history and their language (?despite) the options they have chosen. Both nations have always worked hand in hand during the lucky or the difficult hours. Then, it is the consecration of the success of a large undertaking to which all our human resources were committed. It is a victory over nature, also over all kinds of difficulties and a peaceful struggle which lasted several years. Finally, it is the crowning of the efforts by all those who, for a century now, were committed to the construction of a main arterial road in central Africa and whose names have fortunately not been forgotten. It is right to recall their memories here. This railroad is first of all the work of all Gabonese, in union, discipline and hard work, without which they could not have achieved it. I purposely wanted this railroad to be at their service and at that of my country first. Its first role is to ensure the exploitation and the marketing of mineral resources and to enable the development of the backward regions. Apart from these two roles I will now mention the political ambition which the Trans-Gabonese project must play. It will form the main artery of a network which will be connected to all major roads and waterways, and--why not--to other networks which this railroad could join, thus providing the answer to the very fundamental and legitimate need of evacuating a major part of our foodstuff through an entirely national network. Thanks to this project, our country can in the future play an important regional role by contributing to freeing our neighboring countries from their landlocked state so that they have access to the sea.

My target is Franceville, which is still far away. Already half of the road is open to traffic and we hope to have our great project completed in a few years. Once again, Mr President, I express to you the gratitude of the Gabonese people to the French republic because, as soon as you assumed power, as I have always said, you gave us 27.5 billion CFA francs to start quickly the second phase which, as I said, will connect with Franceville. As the past is the guarantor of the future, victory is in sight. For me, it has already been achieved. Long live President Mitterrand! Long live French-Gabonese cooperation! [Applause]

I want to add that with France being the major partner in our project, we will have the opportunity to invite the other countries which teamed up with us to take part in this great work and we shall inaugurate it in the Gabonese manner. We shall also invite other Gabonese national from the provinces. I thank you. [Applause]

CSO: 3419/424

MITTERRAND SPEECH ON OPENING OF RAILROAD

AB181816 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1110 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Speech by French President Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of the inauguration of the Trans-Gabonese Railroad project in Booue on 18 January 1983--live]

[Text] Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen. Mr President, you insisted that we inaugurate together the first phase of the Trans-Gabonese railroad which links Owendo to Booue. I volunteered and accepted this invitation because I know what the Trans-Gabon Railroad represents for your country and for French-Gabonese and European cooperation. You had to deploy all your willingness to achieve this long-standing dream, that of having a means of communications that will pass through the equatorial forest. If Savorgnan de Brazza [French explorer] first had the idea at the end of last century, studies during the colonial period followed several expeditions and yet the project could not take off. Jeopardized by World War I, the implementation of the project resumed only after independence. President Mba started it and then you took it over with determination. It is within the framework of the policy which you have mapped out and which is aimed at transforming the weaknesses of a bright but vulnerable economy and providing your country with a hydroelectric station, road infrastructures and social equipment.

With the three sectors from Owendo to Belinga and the Franceville, the Trans-Gabon Railroad will be an impressive structure of more than 1,000 kms through the forests, hills and swamps above the Ogoue rapids. The economic benefits that Gabon will derive from this railroad, which began in 1973 with the laying of the cornerstone and especially in 1975 when construction started, can be seen. The Trans-Gabon railroad will make more accessible, as you have just pointed out, the resources of two traditional sectors of Gabon's economic activity: the mines and the forests.

Mr President, France will always be at your side with its technical assistance, and its technology through its firms which are widely represented in construction. France is proud to take part in this construction. A project of the size of the Trans-Gabon Railroad represents several years of work for France and some of its firms; for builders and manufacturers of equipment it means the possibility of exceptional sales at this time

when world economic activity has slowed down. It also means establishing infrastructures and equipment that are likely to support the productive sector and which, when the time comes, will take the place of the dominance of oil.

Of course, France is helping Gabon but it is also helping itself. The Trans-Gabon Railroad is not only an extraordinary example of our bilateral cooperation, it also illustrates--I must stress this point--the interest that our European partners have in Africa. This work is in fact the concrete example of the solidarity that exists between the north and the south when they desire it and the interest that the donors and the recipients should take in cooperation between the industrialized countries and the developing countries and the interdependence of their economies.

Finally, I would like to express my admiration for all the men who are skillfully using their knowledge and courage to build one of the gigantic sites in the world. Is this not an exceptional occasion to repeat what we said yesterday when I set foot on Gabonese soil? Is it not the moment to repeat now more than ever: Long live Franco-Gabonese cooperation! Long live Gabon! Long live France!?

CSO: 3419/424

JOSTLING FOR POWER BETWEEN RADICALS, PRAGMATISTS ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 25, 15 Dec 82 p 7

[Text]

GUINEA BISSAU: EAST TO WEST. Since last May's cabinet reshuffle (AC Vol 23 No 15) the tug-of-war between pro-Soviet radicals and pragmatic pro-Western elements has subtly shifted terrain. For over a year after the November 1980 coup which toppled former president Luis Cabral replacing him with João Bernardo Veira (familiarily known as Commander Nino) the cabinet was the principal political arena for the playing out of rivalry between the two clans. Since Marxist and radical ministers were either pushed out of the government or demoted into secondary portfolios, they have taken up positions in the ruling *Partido Africano da Independencia de Guiné & Cabo Verde* (PAIGC), seeking to utilise it as an organisational and ideological springboard against the regime.

Thus, Vasco Cabral, the influential ex-minister of economic coordination, and Mario Cabral, the former minister of national education, are ensconced in the party apparatus, and, with Soviet logistical assistance, are seeking to develop systematically committees of *animation populaire* throughout the country. We understand that Veira, viewing these endeavours with suspicion, is contemplating incorporating the PAIGC (of which Veira is secretary-general) into the official state structure, as in neighbouring Guinea-Conakry, to better control such over-zealous activists.

Veira is also rapidly taking direct responsibility for all pivotal state functions linked to defence and security. Earlier this year, he took over the portfolios of defence, the interior and veterans affairs; he replaced those such as Col. Paulo Correia and Col. Manuel Saturnino Da Costa, respectively former minister of the armed forces and the interior, with lower level officers more dependent on him. (Bissau has been jittery since last summer when a plot to overthrow the government was uncovered. Arrests included João Da Costa, former minister of public health, Honorio Fonseca, ex-ambassador to Cuba and the Soviet Union and, more importantly, Commander Duki Djaasi, appointed in November 1980 as head of security forces).

This jostling for power in the regime has produced some unexpected repercussions. To diminish Soviet influence - more than 300 Soviet advisers are in the armed forces and the party; the East Germans are active in the police force and telecommunications and the Cubans in health - Veira has been progressively wooing Western powers, particularly France and Portugal. The Mitterrand administration supplied to the armed forces last year 50 light armoured vehicles - the first time that the Soviet monopoly was broken in this crucial sector. French diplomats suspect that Soviet displeasure with these events led to the seizure of a French fishing boat earlier in the year. On the regional level, Bissau's relations with President Ahmed Sékou

Toure remain cool. Veira still fears Conakry's intention to build "la Grande Guinée" to the detriment of his own regime's sovereignty. Col. Iafai Camara, the vice-minister of the armed forces, is thought to be a Touré faithful within the Veira regime's

Illegal trading activities with Senegal and Gambia through Dakar's southernmost province of Casamance have strained relations with its northern neighbours. Guinea-Bissau is flooded with manufactured goods from the north, while agricultural produce, such as groundnuts, is smuggled across the border to be sold in Senegal. Guineans living in Casamance have also been accused of sundry activities like cattle rustling; the Senegalese armed forces have had to intervene to limit pitched battles between them and Senegalese farmers in the area. To complicate the picture even more, two outstanding disputes between Bissau and Conakry and Bissau and Dakar over the continental plateau (oil resources are suspected in the area) have yet to be resolved by diplomacy.

Domestic political stability is badly needed at present in order to mobilise local manpower and foreign financial and technical assistance to turn around the economic decline.

Under the direction of Vasco Cabral the economy badly suffered from the ills of a Soviet approach to development with emphasis placed on massive industrial and agro-industrial schemes, state control over the trading sector and bureaucratic domination over agriculture. The results in a country like Guinea-Bissau were disastrous. Industrial units functioned at only 25% of capacity, the \$20m dehusking centre at Cunere for groundnuts has over 50% over capacity and the state commercial network, *Empresa dos Armazens do Povo*, proved incapable of providing the basics needed by the population. Thus, rice output over the past seven years has plummeted from 100,000 to 50,000 tonnes, while groundnuts slid from 65,000 to 25,000 tonnes. Industrial plants such as Peugeot's light vehicle assembly plant have been closed. More leeway has now been granted to the private trading sector in the hope of getting goods circulating into the countryside as a stimulus to production. But as in other African states, speculation, favouritism and bureaucratic abuse has become rampant. If privileges are relative compared to richer states, in Bissau prestige is to possess a Swedish Volvo automobile.

Now the Veira regime is seeking to tackle short term economic problems and put the finishing touches on the country's first development plan, covering the 1983-86 period. The 1981-82 economic recovery scheme was tailored to reduce the financial deficit, curb the spiralling of money supply, reorganise the commercial sector and improve the pricing system for agricultural products. In the next few years, minister of the economy and finance, Victor Freire Mateso, will be tackling structural bottlenecks to growth: trimming the deficit on external accounts, improving infrastructure, boosting low agricultural productivity and upgrading the rate of project execution. At present, some 75% of budgetary spending is for salaries of civil servants, over-numerous and highly inefficient, and of whose earnings relatively little trickles down.

We understand that aid donors are requesting basic reforms before they make significant long-term commitments. Few countries in Africa, or elsewhere in the third world, are as dependent on overseas aid as Guinea-Bissau. For example, between 1976 and 1979, Guinea-Bissau received \$78.2m in aid flows a year. During the 1983-86 period, international development experts reckon that an average of some \$110m a year will be necessary to keep the economy afloat, and even more will be required in the 1986-90 period. Projections for per capita aid point to a rise from \$99 in 1982 to \$234 in 1990. Undoubtedly the transfer of this amount of aid is partly contingent on Veira's continued rapprochement with the West and the adoption of basic and workable economics •

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION IN SMALL-SCALE PROJECTS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Dec 82 p 8

[Report on press conference with Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of the energy industry and exportation; date and place not given]

[Text] "In our meetings and contacts in the last few days, we have confirmed that Guinea-Bissau's economic and financial situation is very difficult, and calls for defining priorities for cooperation with Portugal and working through a system of gradual goals," explained Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of the energy industry and exportation, in a meeting with newsmen.

"Portugal will work with Bissau basically in the area of planning and not on large projects which are inconsistent with Guinea-Bissau's current level of underdevelopment. After the planning, then will come the problem of which public or private companies will be involved in the activities that have been planned," the minister reported, following a meeting with businessmen who were part of the presidential delegation.

Regarding companies that are already working in this country, the Portuguese minister stressed that the aim is to get around the existing problems so the companies can remain here. Regarding joint undertakings of other kinds, Portugal will be cooperating in the areas of small maintenance shops, development of highway transport and the operation of shoe and textile factories, "but none of this on a very ambitious level," he reported.

"The areas in the agroindustrial sector which are suitable for Portuguese-Guinea-Bissau cooperation are agriculture, forestry, metalworking (agricultural tools) and fishing," Horta continued, reporting that his ministry is prepared to provide technical support to our government for contracts of this kind with companies of third-party countries. Portugal will also help our government obtain credit from international financial organizations and will sponsor Guinea-Bissau, as an observer, at the Sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VI), to take place next year in Belgrade.

"At that time Portugal will hold the first round of discussions with various financial organizations and will speak on behalf of Guinea-Bissau's needs," reported the Portuguese minister. He said the first mission from his

ministry would come to Bissau in January to begin to implement the protocol now signed.

After observing the needy condition of the Estaleiros Navais de Bissau, Horta reported that the rehabilitation of the shipyards would not be assigned to SETENAVE but to another Portuguese company which has not yet been selected, since SETENAVE undertakes work on a much larger scale.

6362

CSO: 3442/89

BRIEFS

USSR TECHNICAL-INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--A protocol for technical and economic cooperation valued at 5 million rubles was signed last Thursday by Comrade Joseph Turpin, minister of natural resources, and by the economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy in our country. According to the document, the accord is aimed at strengthening relations of this type which have existed since February 1975. Hoping to further develop and cement the friendship between Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union, our country asked the Soviet Government to extend its cooperation during the period 1982-1986 in drilling water wells, prospecting for and evaluating local construction materials and supplying power to some regions of the country. To this end, the Soviet Union promised to provide our country with USSR-manufactured equipment and materials and to send Soviet specialists to Guinea-Bissau to gather the preliminary information needed to assist in the installation, adjustment and initial operation of equipment supplied by the USSR. Citizens of Guinea-Bissau will go to the Soviet Union for technical-industrial training. For its part, the Guinea-Bissau Government will turn the task of designing the agreed-upon projects over to the Soviet Union, along with all the prior information needed to draft the projects. It will evaluate, agree upon and approve the projects designed by Soviet entities within 2 months after they have been forwarded by the Soviet Government. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Dec 82 p 8] 6362

USSR FOOD DONATION--With the unloading of 1,000 tons of wheat flour from the ship "Gaugaya" at the port of Bissau, the Soviet Union met its commitment to provide petroleum derivatives, construction materials and foodstuffs to our country, pursuant to the agreement signed last May by government officials of the two countries. The 3.5-million-ruble accord, signed by Comrade Joseph Turpin, former minister of trade, fishing and crafts, provided for the acquisition of 10,000 tons of fuel oil, 5,000 tons of cement, 50 tons of powdered milk and, finally, the wheat flour. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Dec 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 3442/89

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

ILLEGALLY STRIKING TEACHERS FIRED--Ivorian secondary school teachers in Bondoukou went on strike today, 18 January, without prior notice. The party cannot in any way tolerate politically-motivated strikes by anyone. The Political Bureau and the government have therefore decided: 1--To immediately dismiss all the strikers; 2--That the strikers must immediately leave the houses they are occupying. The party and government warn all those who may be tempted to hamper the implementation of recovery measures taken in the superior interest of the nation. Therefore, all arrangements have been made to maintain order. [Text] [AB182034 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 18 Jan 83]

CSO: 3419/423

PRESIDENT ASKS PRIVATE SECTOR TO HELP ECONOMY

AB181955 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Antananarivo, Jan 18 (AFP)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka has called on the country's private sector to take part in Madagascar's economic recovery by showing "initiative, ingenuity and creativity."

In a speech yesterday to representatives of trade and industry, the Malagasy head of state set out the economic problems besetting Madagascar, including a chronic balance of payments deficit, galloping inflation, and a thriving black market.

"Draconian measures--devaluation, price increases, and a review of public expenditure--have already been carried out in order to confront the situation, and I shall continue to shoulder my responsibilities," the head of state said.

Mr Ratsiraka outlined future government action, giving priority to rehabilitating existing infrastructures investment in order that Madagascar could become sufficient in food, agriculture and the energy sector. But he said that "initiatives by the private sector, its collaboration and especially its influence on all the economic and social fronts" were also needed.

"All I ask private investors to do is to move towards investments which do not imply massive imports of raw materials to prevent the balance of payments deficit from growing," he said.

CSO: 3400/612

RESEARCHERS WANT TO HARVEST THREE CROPS OF CORN ANNUALLY

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 11-17 Dec 82 p 5

[Text]

AGRICULTURAL researchers, at Kasinthula Research Station in Chikwawa District are carrying out experiments to establish whether it is possible to grow maize three times a year through irrigation.

A spokesman of the station said for the past three years farmers at the scheme have been growing maize twice a year.

Some 350 farmers grow rice on 100 hectares, and 100 others grow maize on 28 hectares on the irrigation scheme.

The official said that irrigation was one way of helping farmers in the Shire Valley who do not have sufficient rains sometimes, but have the river flowing a few kilometres from their gardens throughout the year.

The spokesman said only farmers who are hardworking and successful in rice irrigation qualify to grow maize.

The current experiments

are centres on 15 different varieties of maize from all over the world. The researchers intend to select the type that can grow well in short seasons.

"The most important thing is to establish that the season will not affect the yield before farmers are advised to go into growing maize for the third time in a year," the spokesman said.

He said that irrigation is supposed to be turned into a permanent agricultural means in the area and the main emphasis is on small-scale farmers.

At present the Kasinthula Research Station is spending K25,000 every year on electricity that is used to pull water from the Shire River to the plots on which farmers are growing rice and maize.

The spokesman also added that since last year farmers have been introduced to maize-beans combination, as well as the growing of wheat which is helping them yield many different crops at one go.

NEED STRESSED FOR MORE PARTY MEMBERS IN ARMED FORCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Filipe Siueia]

[Text] An appeal to eliminate infiltrators and to strengthen the ranks of the armed forces with more party members was made Saturday by Maj Gen Jose Moiane, first secretary and governor of Maputo Province, at the closing session of the Seminar to Study the Topics of the Fourth Congress, conducted for members of the FAM (FPLM [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Mozambique]) stationed in Maputo. The seminar had been going on since Tuesday in the nation's capital.

The seminar was attended by FAM commissioned and noncommissioned officers and enlisted men from units and subunits stationed in Maputo Province and in the Mozambican capital. They studied in detail the eight topics of the Fourth Congress, as well as the constitution of the brigades that will revitalize the party cells in the FAM in this province.

Addressing the participants in the seminar, General Moiane praised the officers and men of the FAM for their willing sacrifices in defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country.

"If we engage in improper conduct toward the population, we will never enlist the young people in our ranks. Each of us, working in his sector as a soldier, should try to act correctly so the people will feel our sector is the best organized," the general stressed, speaking of the behavior that should characterize a soldier of the FAM.

"We must eliminate the bad elements that may exist among us. It is through this cleansing that we will attract more members to the party ranks," he added, referring to the tasks that fall to the brigades which will soon go into action in the FAM units and subunits stationed in Maputo Province and in the nation's capital.

Final Communique

"FAM units must be assigned to the economic sectors to take part in the production battle. This participation will strengthen the level of the troops and

will contribute to closer relations between the people and the FAM (FPLM)," stresses the final communique read during the ceremony closing the seminar.

The document adds that lack of experience among the secretaries of the party cells in the various FAM units and subunits has created some problems with their functioning.

To solve this problem, the participants in the seminar proposed that the National Political Commission of the FAM provide effective support to the party cells.

Also in the area of revitalizing these organs and the mass democratic organizations in the Armed Forces of Mozambique, the seminar participants concluded that there should be more intensive work to train the secretaries of the party cells through seminars devoted to discussion of various topics.

6362

CSO: 3442/96

RELIGIOUS LEADERS THANK MACHEL FOR HOLDING MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] In a climate of complete freedom and equality, representatives of several religious faiths in Mozambique discussed their problems with party and government leaders at a meeting last week in the nation's capital. The possibility that all religious faiths, without discrimination, could freely explain their problems was hailed by all as a stimulus for their activity and as a reflection of our country's achievement of independence.

The various documents presented by each religious affiliation attest to this.

The final message, signed by all the participants, also reveals the spirit of this meeting, described by the religious leaders themselves as a "historic encounter." The message reads as follows:

Your Excellency, permit me to say a few words on behalf of the religious groups which took part in this important meeting, specifically the Christian Council, Independent Christian Churches, representatives of the Catholic Church and the Hindu and Moslem groups.

We have spent two days in a historic meeting which the highest leaders of the party and state granted to the religious segment of the Mozambican people, representing several faiths. Having taken up several questions that have been pending for some time, to arrive at solutions and to find a means of relationship between the churches and the state, we have come to the end of our labors, encouraged by the frank and sincere way in which they were conducted.

It is true that, following our country's independence, the religious sector of our population was presented with countless difficulties, which in turn gave rise to an unpleasant atmosphere and occasionally a climate of fear, because of various factors. This atmosphere tended to keep religious people from participating actively in the tasks of national reconstruction, in which all Mozambicans are so much needed, and led some people to believe it was impossible to be both religious and patriotic.

This was an error which became clear in this meeting as a result of the various speeches, both by the government leadership and the representatives of the several churches.

Mr President:

As Your Excellency had occasion to hear at this meeting, in religion there are rich lessons and examples of patriotism, through which the churches can contribute to patriotic education and the establishment of a sound, dignified and spirited society in our country, free of the ills that now afflict mankind and threaten its civilization. The churches can also make a moral and material contribution in other areas of national reconstruction. To do this, however, a favorable climate must be established.

We who represent the various religious faiths are very much encouraged by the fact that this meeting represents the beginning of a process that will unleash the existing potential of the religious sector, thus enabling all Mozambicans to take part in national reconstruction without complexes or alienation.

As a result of this measure, the government can rely on the religious sector in the arduous task of national reconstruction in its various facets, including participation in patriotic education, in combating crime and antisocial ills and in the creation of generations of physically and morally sound men and women for our beautiful country.

Mr President:

We the representatives of the various religious faiths wish to thank Your Excellency sincerely for this meeting, which has constituted a positive step toward national unity, for which all of us must work together. This measure was needed, especially in this difficult period for the country, which requires the firm unity of all the people, from Rovuma to Maputo.

Thank you very much.

6362

CSO: 3442/96

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] A protocol of cooperation between Mozambique and Mongolia was signed in Maputo yesterday at the conclusion of a visit by Jambalyn Banzar, Mongolian deputy minister of foreign affairs, to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Mongolian leader left our capital yesterday to return home.

The protocol calls for cultural, educational and scientific relations and was signed by Valeriano Ferrao, secretary of state for foreign affairs, for Mozambique and by Deputy Minister Jambalyn Banzar for Mongolia.

During the ceremony, the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs expressed his wishes for success in the implementation of these agreements, made on behalf of the economic development of both countries to keep pace with the requirements of the two friendly peoples.

Valeriano Ferrao, in turn, expressed gratitude for the friendly atmosphere in which the meetings were held, resulting in the signing of the agreement, and asserted that this understanding between the two governments expresses the desire of the two peoples to continue the struggle for peace and solidarity.

Mongolian Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Jambalyn Banzar then stated that he wanted to see the results of the implementation of the accords. He expressed gratitude for the hospitality he had received and wished the Mozambican people success in their struggle to develop socialism and in a return of tranquility to the country, threatened by the imperialist action of armed gangs.

Joint Communiqué

The joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the Mongolian leader's visit to Mozambique expresses the firm intention of the two countries to continue to take further action aimed at strengthening cooperative relations between the two countries.

The communiqué stresses the common will of the two countries to struggle against imperialism and apartheid, a policy Mozambique and Mongolia condemn, precisely because it is attempting to interfere with the social well-being of the people.

PEASANTS UNWILLING TO SELL CASHEW PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Albano Naroromele]

[Excerpts] A sudden defloration of the cashew tree, which affected all production sectors in Nampula, has come as a great surprise to the peasants of the province. Still lacking a definite explanation of the phenomenon, the sector which possesses the greatest share of the cashew trees--the families themselves--classifies the sudden dropping off of the blossoms and resultant substantial decline in production as just "bad luck." "But there are cashew nuts to be marketed," the peasants say. "However, it is the stores which have nothing to sell us."

Causes

Specialists associated with the cashew sector, whom we contacted, discovered that the problem of defloration also exists in Cabo Delgado Province.

Here and in Nampula, production unit workers and peasants have asserted that this year the cashew tree is being seriously attacked by insects and diseases, some of which have already been identified by qualified organizations.

In one of our previous editions we mentioned the probability of a cashew tree spraying campaign throughout the country this year.

Peasants Have Cashew Nuts But Stores Lack Products

In Nampula, as everywhere else in the country, the family sector possesses the largest area for the production of cashews. Therefore, the success of all cashew marketing campaigns has always depended and still depends on how extensively the peasants bring their products to the marketing centers.

In Nampula Province, the rate of peasant participation in the marketing campaign is being seriously slowed down by a lack of staples at the commercial establishments. The situation is such that there are stores surrounded by cashew plantations which have not yet managed to purchase a single kilogram of cashew nuts since the harvest began more than a month ago.

A businessman in the Namialo area and another in Erati told us that peasants arrive carrying sacks of cashew nuts and get as far as the door of the establishment; they then leave, taking their produce with them, when we tell them we have no sugar, cotton material and other things which they need.

In Namachilo, a village located a few kilometers from the provincial capital, a peasant woman related that cotton material appeared at the coop store the other day. The people formed a line with an abundance of cashew nuts on their heads. But the only one who sold cashew nuts was one who was assured of being able to purchase cotton material. The others, a great many, returned home with their cashew nuts.

In the district of Erati, a representative of AGRICOM [Agricultural Marketing Company] himself confirms this situation and goes on to say that a sensitizing effort has been initiated which will hopefully yield positive results, provided we have products to give in exchange.

The supplying of staples to this district is of particular importance. The people of Erati have marketed products from previous years. From what we have learned, this year the peasants produced more than in the previous agricultural campaign, despite the famine which devastated us.

"You know, the people are afraid of another famine; that is why we are keeping everything. But if cotton material arrives, we are going to the store to buy wearing apparel," a peasant from that area told us.

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CSO: 3442/95

BRIEFS

SOVIET MAGAZINE AWARDS--Yesterday, 11 winners in a contest held among readers of the magazine, VIDA SOVIETICA, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, received their awards, consisting of wrist watches, photographic cameras, articles of Soviet craftsmanship, calendars and other gifts, in a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Soviet news agency NOVOSTI in Maputo; the ceremony was attended, among others, by the cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The contest began in April and lasted until the end of September; its objective was to promote certain types of information about the Soviet Union among Mozambican youth, according to a statement made to our newspaper by Nikolay Venediktov, NOVOSTI director in Maputo. This event, initiated by NOVOSTI, was sponsored by the National Book and Records Institute (INLD); 242 people participated in the contest, mostly young people. Nikolay Venediktov, praising the "high level of knowledge about the Soviet Union among the Mozambicans," said that this was the third contest initiated by NOVOSTI among readers of VIDA SOVIETICA. He makes special mention of Filipe Cosme Sindale, a hard-working person at the Government and Law School, aged 22, who again came in first in the contest, having won a similar contest in 1981 in which the event was devoted to CEMA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 82 p 1] 8568

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS IN PROVINCES--Brigades from the Production Councils [CP] are now scattered around the country with the aim of putting an end to irregularities now existing in the operation of the CP Executive Councils [CECP]. These brigades will lead the way toward solving various problems and will outline tasks to be performed by the CECP. The provinces being assisted by the brigades are: Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Niassa. This action stems from the fact that various irregularities were noted in the work being carried out by the CECP units in the provinces when brigades of the CNICP [National Implementation Commission of the Production Councils] visited those areas in October. Some of the more serious irregularities are the absence of leadership, lack of effectiveness in the organization and control of the socialist emulation program, the shirking of responsibility by certain members of the provincial secretariats, the ineffective operation of various branches of activity and departments and lack of knowledge of the production council programs. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 82 p 3] 8568

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM GDR--Labor Secretary of State Carvalho Neves returned to Maputo Saturday after an official visit to the GDR. The purpose of his visit to the GDR was to meet with leaders of that European socialist country and jointly evaluate the course of action undertaken in carrying out cooperative agreements pertaining to the professional training of Mozambican youth. During the visit the two parties also made it a point to study ways to expand cooperation in the labor area. This point was discussed by the secretary of state for labor and GDR wage earners. Werner Krolikowski, the GDR first deputy prime minister, who received Labor Secretary of State Carvalho Neves in audience, reaffirmed GDR solidarity with Mozambique and again condemned the aggressions of the South African racist regime against our country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS In Portuguese 13 Dec 82 p 3] 8568

'FIRST' ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS GRADUATED--Yesterday, a group of three Mozambican students completed the examination for graduation in electronic engineering. These are the first graduates in this field at the Eduardo Mondlane University since national independence. According to information from the head of the electrical engineering department, the projects presented by the finalists are, practically speaking, associated with the Mozambique Electric Company and the CFM [Mozambican Railroad]. In this regard, one candidate dealt with the subject "Installations of Compensation of Reactive Power in High-Tension Lines"; another finalist presented a paper on the subject "Interconnection System at the Massingir Power Plant"; and the third dealt with the subject "Electrification of the Limpopo Railway Line," a project integrated in the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. The students have been working on these projects for 7 months under the supervision of the university and various firms. According to the same source of information, six more students will complete the course by March 1983. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 82 p 8] 8568

IMPROVED SUGAR OPERATION IN MAPUTO--A new sugar conveyor tower (the second of its kind) recently went into experimental operation at the Maputo Port-Railway Complex. The tower can discharge 720 tons of sugar per hour, our reporter learned from local port officials. Construction of the new tower was ordered by Zimbabwe and Swaziland, the major sugar exporters using the port of Maputo. This tower has a capacity equal to the first one and will insure continuous operations at the terminal in the event that either one of the towers breaks down, since they will operate one at a time. Previously, according to the same source, there were some shutdowns at the sugar terminal as a result of breakdowns in the only conveyor tower. This can be prevented by having two towers operating alternately. Inaugurated in late November 1982, the new tower has already been used in three ship-loading operations, totaling over 42,000 tons of sugar, according to the officials. The sugar conveyor tower was constructed and installed by a specialized Portuguese firm called MAGUE, which has also installed other metal structures and port cranes in Maputo and other ports in the country. Regarding the rate at which sugar from Zimbabwe and Swaziland is being loaded, we learned that all is proceeding normally, with about 23,000 tons of sugar remaining to be loaded at the terminal. [By Benjamin Faduco] [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 82 p 8] 6362

BRIEFS

CHESTER CROCKER'S ACTIVITIES--Continuing his visit to our country Mr Chester Crocker the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, this afternoon visited to see farm at Losa and the hydroagricultural installation of Koutoukale. He was welcomed at Losa by the secretary general of the Ministry of Rural Development, Alhadji Garbah; the deputy to the sub-prefect of Tilaberi; the coordinator of the cereal project, Elie Melong and the head of the center, Mr Abubacar Tissa. The seed farm of Losa, which covers more than 48 hectares was conceived with the framework of the government cereal project after the drought of 1973 and a convention signed between the United States and Niger and aimed at strengthening the various national services dealing in agriculture and setting up varieties and system adapted to our ecology. The system for irrigation and underground drainage were on the program of Mr Crocker who went to the hydroagricultural complex of Koutoukala where he received explanations from the regional director of ONAHA [National Hydroagricultural Development Office] Mouna Sadong, before holding talks with Mr (Sani). [Text] [AB172051 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Jan 83]

CHESTER CROCKER'S DEPARTURE--The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, has ended his visit to our country. He was seen off at Niamey airport this morning by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Daouda Diallo and the U.S. ambassador to Niger, William Casey, Jr. [Excerpt] [AB181611 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 Jan 83]

CSO: 3419/424

FRICTION OVER FOULAHS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Dec 82 pp 3261-62

[Text] IT APPEARS that Presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and Sekou Touré of Guinea may be preparing for a long drawn out war of words. This follows the expulsion of several hundred Guineans, mainly Foulahs (Peulhs) from Sierra Leone over the last few weeks. The exact number of those expelled is conflicting: one report said 200 people, mainly Foulah youths, had been deported, while other sources reported that 700 others have been arrested and detained at the central Pademba Road prison in Freetown awaiting deportation orders. Several Foulah-run shops are also reported to have been closed down during the police operation.

In a broadcast over Sierra Leone radio and television, Stevens said the police campaign was directed at the influx of foreigners many of whom he said were without valid identification papers. "The government wishes to state that the exercise was not directed at any particular group of foreigners," he said. The next day, Stevens despatched his Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdulai Osman Conteh with a message to President Sekou Touré in neighbouring Guinea apparently to explain the government's position. Details of the message was not immediately known but by the time Conteh arrived in Conakry, Touré had severely criticised the Sierra Leone Government expulsion drive.

Speaking on Conakry radio, the Guinean leader condemned the action as "totally discriminating against a particular ethnic group." He said that in view of the existing "excellent relations" between the two governments, Guinea considered the situation a matter of serious concern and demanded "an urgent end to all the provocative and discriminating policies by the

Sierra Leone police." Touré attacked the expulsion order as "totally hostile" and said it contravened the spirits of both the Mano River Union and the Economic Community of West African States.

In Freetown, the government action had been widely expected but that it came so swiftly underlined the APC government's increasing disgust and unhappiness at the growing influx of Guineans into the country. Sources in the capital said President Stevens sometime last month had met with a senior Guinean official who was sent by President Sekou Touré and the Guinean ambassador in Freetown, Sekou Konaté, to raise the illegal immigration issue. The illegal immigration problem has for many years been of particular concern to succeeding governments in Sierra Leone; but in view of prevailing circumstances such as deteriorating abuse of human rights in Guinea and the arrests of critics and political opponents, various Sierra Leone governments had often felt constrained to take real drastic actions.

Many of the Foulahs who have been at the butt of Touré's revolutionary crusade and anti-communist rhetorics had fled into Sierra Leone to engage in small-scale retail trade or became *au pairs*; a few others were drawn into illicit diamond mining by their more prosperous counterparts, the malinke in the Kono district. After the diamond boom in the late '60s and the government's immigration scares, many were scattered in Freetown and the main provincial centres to invest in small trade.

All this was by every standard a very prosperous venture. With their new found prosperity, many revolutionised their lifestyle. From the traditional white flowing gowns, a large number of them took up

safari suits or western suits; from the voracious kola chewing to cigarette smoking. A few Foulah-run night clubs were opened in the capital, where the wives would go every weekend with their babies strapped behind their backs leaving their older men folk to man the shops.

But times have changed and business is generally bad. Sierra Leone's economy is weak and largely dominated by the more affluent Lebanese business community. Several of the Foulah-run shops have dried up while many of the "show-boy" Foulahs have drifted to the water-front to engage in menial jobs like luggage carrying or boat pushing. Under these circumstances, the authorities in Freetown have tended to link many of the country's serious crimes to the Foulahs whom many say are broke and have therefore resorted to armed robbery. Last month, two people said to be suspected Foulahs were sentenced to death for allegedly robbing and wounding a man and his daughter with intent to murder; earlier the police had shot and wounded another Foulah suspected bandit who allegedly confessed to have belonged to a group of armed robbers.

Nonetheless, to say that the Foulahs should be blamed for the country's serious increasing crimes is a gross misjudgment, exaggeration and a shift of responsibility. It can open up a lot of debate. However, whatever the motives are, the decision is bound to have some immediate adverse effects on the average low-income Sierra Leonean and the country's stagnated economy as a whole. If many of the Foulahs are deported, several of the retail shops will be shut down and the poorly-paid average Sierra Leonean will be deprived of basic amenities like bread and milk which he cannot afford to buy at exorbitant prices from the Indian and Lebanese stores.

No one knows for sure whether Sierra Leoneans can control the small-scale trade as consistently as the Foulahs do, but if past experiences are anything to go by, the immediate answer is that they are often described as too lazy and impatient in this kind of business and would rather leave it in the hands of the foreigners. It is similarly difficult to see any political motive for the Sierra Leone government's action. After all, though contact between Touré and Stevens are not as cosy as it once was, there is apparently no serious immediate reason for the government to have employed the expulsion issue as a political scapegoat.

In April this year, Sekou Touré allegedly recommended Sierra Leone for admission to the Islamic Conference of which Guinea is an influential member. He was also said to have been largely instrumental in Stevens' successful visits to Riyadh and Rabat which resulted in the Sierra Leone Parliament hastily putting through a bill for Sierra Leone joining the Islamic Conference and to which it is believed the government has made a financial request through the Islamic Bank. Although it was said last month that Touré turned down Stevens request to travel with him to the OAU in Libya, there has been no major rift between the two leaders.

All the same, much will depend on Guinea's reaction. So far, it appears that the expulsion news has been received with a certain amount of "shock" as the Guinean leader put it, but whether this will give cause for a major row remains to be seen. The APC government is still apparently grateful to Sekou Touré for providing Stevens and many of his senior members a political refuge in 1967 and for rescuing his government during an attempted coup in 1970 by despatching Guinean soldiers to Sierra Leone.

KLEYNHANS WARNS OF POLITICAL CHAOS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Dec 82 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

PROF Kleynhans, in a special yearly political forecast interview with The Citizen, has proved unerringly correct in his predictions.

For instance, in 1980 he predicted a massive White backlash in 1981 — and exactly this happened.

Then in 1981 he predicted, for 1982, the massive split in the National Party, on the matter of power sharing — which in fact happened in February this year.

A LEADING political scientist warned last night that South Africa was "teetering on the brink" of complete political chaos — and that 1983 would be the most critical year in the country's constitutional history.

Professor Willem Kleynhans, professor of political science at the University of South Africa, told The Citizen: "We dare make no bones about it — 1983 will be make or break for the future peaceful and constructive development of South Africa."

He said the constitutional plan would overshadow all other political considerations and he appealed particularly to English-speaking South Africans: "For once get off your political fence and make your voice heard."

"This country can no longer afford the luxury

of the fence-sitting English-speaker."

All indications were that Whites, Coloureds and Indians were totally unprepared for — in fact almost totally ignorant of — the new constitutional dispensation.

Government in South Africa was traditionally governing by political parties, with the electorate getting their lead from the parties.

"But the state parties now is very bleak," Prof Kleynhans said. "The National Party is on the run — split down the middle in the Transvaal particularly and in serious difficulties in the Free State."

"It will have to do a massive rethink and re-planning before it will get the White electorate behind it in the developments."

The Coloured and Indian parties had no ex-

perience of a sophisticated party system and would have to make a massive effort to "get across" to their electorates.

The Progressive Federal Party, as election results showed, had reached its peak. The New Republic Party was a "has been" and of no consequence, except possibly in Natal.

Meanwhile the Herstigte Nasionale and Conservative parties, although claiming massive backing, had done nothing to consolidate their support.

"The stable political system we have known since 1910 is in absolute turmoil.

"It is absolutely clear that we are teetering on the brink of total political collapse and disaster — unless something is done quickly to prepare the electorate for a highly complex system about

which they mostly have absolutely no understanding.

"And political collapse in South Africa would be followed by economic collapse — and then collapse across a wider spectrum," he said.

To make matters worse, a deep survey of newspaper reports on utterances about the system by party leaders showed they themselves constantly contradicted each other and themselves showed inadequate understanding of or agreement on details of the constitution.

No longer could the English-speaking people stand on the sidelines, creaming the top and standing aloof of politics.

"If they don't back the PFP or other parties, they must become actively involved in the National Party — become card-carrying members and work for the party," Prof Kleynhans said.

GEOGRAPHICAL SEPARATION SUGGESTED AS SALVATION OF WHITES

Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans 10 Dec 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Racial Mixing Will be Suicidal"]

[Text] Whites are experiencing a total onslaught against their authority and existence in their own country. In this onslaught criticism against the so-called discriminatory laws is playing a major role. The Group Areas Act, the legislation on education, the Ban on Mixed Marriages Act and Article 16 of the Immorality Act are being singled out as examples of debasing discrimination on the ground of race and color.

The strong resolution of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in favor of maintaining the identity preservation laws has unchained a new wave of leftist condemnation. Now, in addition, the Republic of Ciskei has also decided to abandon its ban on mixed marriages and immorality which it inherited from the republic.

Ciskei can experience no trouble in doing this, because 99.2 percent of its black population of made up of Xhosas and only 1.25 percent of its total population is non-black. Thus the prospects for the future are that the Xhosas will be more, rather than less, predominant.

In white South Africa the whites make up only 25 percent of the population and the prospects are that this percentage is going to diminish. Unlike the case of Ciskei where the abolition of the ban will hasten the disappearance of the non-Xhosas into the preponderance of the Xhosas, the lifting of this ban in white South Africa will be hastening the disappearance of the whites.

Thus Ciskei has nothing to lose by its measures, while the whites will be sealing their own demise by taking the very same measures.

Like Ciskei, which has the right to change its past inheritance if it considers that in its interest, white South Africa has the right to change its own. For the whites and the Afrikaners the mixed society in which they are now living, is a legacy of the past which they must alter if they wish to continue to exist.

In the past, nations which have found themselves in the same circumstances as the whites of the republic have employed the same methods in order to protect their continued existence. Today some of these nations are accusing

us of racism and discrimination, because we have laws against mixed marriages, mixed sexual intercourse, mixed residences and mixed schools, while they do not have such laws.

The United States, which often has a great deal to say about discrimination in South Africa, has had the very same laws in those states where blacks were numerous and it was not until 1967, after decades of discriminating immigration and population practices, that these laws were abolished. We will not mention those other countries which have confined different groups in ghettos, chased them away or destroyed them, in order to insure their homogeneity.

The protective identity legislations we have in South Africa must be preserved, because the conglomerate existence of people of different races and cultures will constantly nibble at a people's peculiarity, its values and standards, until that people's decline can no longer be prevented. These laws do not discriminate, but protect a people's existence and calling; they have a counter-desintegrating effect and lessen intergroup friction.

The scrapping of these legislations is not the main objective of these leftist integration parties. The main objective for them is the obliteration of the whites' power, their nation and their self determination. If we scrap these laws we will be making their task a lot easier, because we will be helping them by destroying ourselves.

But legislation in itself does not, however, provide a lasting security for existence; as a matter of fact it is only geographical separation of peoples which can protect their continued existence.

The reality which we must change is our conglomerate existence and our minority status. If one day we will constitute 98.75 percent of our country's population we will then act courageously like Ciskei; but before that time it will be national suicide.

7964

CSO: 3401/12

SOUTH AFRICA

TWO INDIAN GROUPS PLAN TO REVIVE TIC

MB181300 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Excerpts] A decision to revive the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) is in the offing at the first annual congress of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC [South African Indian Council Committee] Committee at the weekend, according to informed sources.

The possible revival of the Transvaal Indian Congress at the Anti-SAIC Committee Congress was foreshadowed when the executives of the committee and the Natal Indian Congress held joint discussions a little more than a week ago.

In a joint statement released yesterday the Anti-SAIC Committee and the NIC rejected the proposed new tricameral parliamentary system and opposed participation by Indians in the Indian chamber.

They said participation would strengthen white rule by forcing "Coloureds and Indians to support whites in government institutions" and thus facilitate the fragmentation of unity between Africans, Indians and Coloureds "built up over many decades of common experience and joint struggle."

Warning the leader of the National People's Party and chairman of the SAIC executive committee, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, not to participate in the proposed new system, they said: "Indian South Africans have in their history never taken sides with the racist regime against the interests of the African people and do not intend to do so now."

They pledged themselves to the attainment of a "society based on the principles of the freedom charter."

The Anti-SAIC Committee Congress is expected to be attended by about 300 delegates. Among the items for discussion are appropriate "forms of political organization."

Guest speakers include Dr Alan Boesak of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Mr Thozamile Gweta, president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, and Professor Jerry Coovadia of the Natal Indian Congress.

CSO: 3400/610

TRANSKEI, KWAZULU DELEGATIONS MEET

MB181536 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Excerpts] The INKATHA president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu, has always insisted that Transkei should lift its ban on INKATHA before he would agree to send his envoys to Transkei for talks, it was learnt yesterday.

The ban on INKATHA, imposed in November 1979 when Transkei prohibited 34 organisations, was lifted suddenly after the publication of a special gazette in Umtata last week.

The chain of events leading to the lifting of the ban began late last year when Transkei representatives arrived at the Kwazulu capital of Ulundi with a message for Chief Buthelezi from President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei.

Chief Buthelezi was willing to respond to the overture but was unwilling to send a delegation to Transkei itself as long as the ban of INKATHA remained in force.

Instead he proposed that the Kwazulu and Transkei delegates meet for talks at East London, just beyond Transkei's border, according to Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of INKATHA and Kwazulu minister of education.

Rather than send a delegation to East London, Transkei rushed through the gazette lifting the ban on INKATHA only hours before talks were held in Umtata.

Neither side was prepared to comment on the surprise talks beyond saying they were on matters of "mutual interest." And were "fruitful." But according to informed observers, the idea of a federation of black states was discussed.

The Transkei foreign minister, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, declined to comment yesterday on what had prompted Transkei to send its envoys to Kwazulu.

But several factors may have influenced President Matanzima's move to re-establish cordial relations with Kwazulu and to revive the idea of a federation of black states.

Transkei is known to be unhappy about Pretoria's idea of establishing a confederation between South African and the nominally independent territories of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei, particularly if it includes Ciskei.

CSO: 3400/610

REORGANIZATION OF PAC DISCUSSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 15 Dec 82 p 8

[Text]

PAC: REORGANISATION. For the Pan-Africanist Congress, 1982 has been dubbed 'a year of healing'. Under the quiet but determined leadership of John Nyati Pokela, the movement has been gradually stabilising after years of disarray. Pokela has used his advantage of having played no part in past PAC upheavals precipitated under the controversial leadership of the now ousted Potlako Leballo. While the PAC's founding father, Robert Sobukwe, was dying in South Africa, Pokela was himself spending 13 years on Robben Island. After his release in April 1980, he left South Africa in January 1981 and after only a month in exile was installed as the new PAC leader.

In the past year and a half, he has effected a number of changes on the central committee, the key PAC body - expanded to 16 members - which usually meets twice a year. Now only two of the central committee members elected at the Arusha Conference in 1978 - the movement's last full meeting - are still in office: the deputy chairman and former caretaker leader, Dr Vus Make; and Edwin Makoti. PAC activists in Dar es Salaam, effectively the movement's headquarters outside South Africa, hope that another full conference may take place within 18 months. The last such meeting brought a series of destructive conflicts to a head, leading to the contested expulsion of Leballo and the death by shooting of David Sibeko.

Now the anti-Leballo faction surrounding Joe Mkwana, which had been detained in Swaziland until 1980, has been woven back into the PAC fabric. As we predicted, another PAC offshoot, called the *Azanian Revolutionary People's Party*, led by Templeton Ntantala, which split off in 1969, has also been brought back into the fold. Two of its principal leaders, however, A. B. Ngcobo and Nana Mahomo, are staying out in the cold.

The new structure, consisting mainly of coopted central committee members under Pokela and Make, appears to be underpinned by two key men: Makoti as secretary for defence and editor of *Azania News*; and Mkwana as administrative secretary in charge of coordinating all departments. He is also acting foreign affairs secretary since the departure, on bad terms, of Henry Isaacs.

Other notable posts are now held by Elliot Mfana, who takes up the education secretariat in place of Count Pietersen, who has become chief representative, of Scandinavia. Ngila Michael Mwendane, former London representative, continues to run the labour directorate in Dar. Some names have fallen out of the limelight: former administrative secretary D. D. D. Mantshonsho, now a student in London; and Elias Ntloedibe, former chief representative in Botswana. They have both left the central committee.

Figures now prominent on the central committee are Theo-

philus Bidi, an old associate of Ntantala, and currently representative to Nigeria; Hamilton Keke, new London representative; Ike Mafole, representative to the US, based in Washington; Ahmed Gora Ebrahim, who holds the status of permanent observer at the UN; Thobile Gola, administrator in Dar; and Patrick Kohlo, now studying in Zimbabwe, who has been chief representative in Botswana.

A significant recent promotion is Ntantala to Zimbabwe as acting chief representative, following Ebrahim's removal to New York. The PAC permanent assistant in Harare is Ibrahim Desai. The assassination last year of Joe Gcabi, the ANC top official in Harare, means that all anti-apartheid activists there are obliged to keep a low profile, both for their own good and for the sake of Zimbabwe, which cannot risk playing host to ANC or PAC guerrillas. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been even-handed in his treatment of the two South African liberation groups, though his older connections are with PAC.

A PAC plan to set up a *June 16 Azania Institute* in Khartoum has not yet got off the ground. Though still aligned with China, the PAC is said to be low on funds. Many Western lobby groups and anti-South African movements such as the London-based *Anti-Apartheid Movement* tend to promote the Soviet-backed ANC more enthusiastically, to the PAC's dismay.

Leballo himself is now peripatetic. He has moved from Zimbabwe to Libya, thence to Ghana and more recently to Holland. Of the senior PAC hierarchy, only two have remained loyal to him: Abel Chiloane and Mike Tsolo.

Meanwhile, Pokela has managed to draw most of the old strands of the PAC together. He also keeps good relations with the *Black Consciousness Movement* (BCM) in exile, and casts a friendly eye on the *Azanian People's Organisation* (AZFPO) and Black Consciousness-oriented trade unions inside South Africa. There may have been some PAC satisfaction at the demise of former AZAPO president Curtis Nkondo, who was moving towards a more pro-ANC line. The new AZAPO leader, Khehla Mthembu, is trying to distance himself from ANC-PAC rivalries, but, like the PAC, retains a broadly exclusivist (i.e. blacks only) approach to anti-apartheid strategy.

Of the five hundred or so prisoners on Robben Island, just under a quarter are PAC. That may reflect its activity relative to the ANC, which remains larger, better funded and more rigorously organised, with strong Moscow-oriented South African Communist Party connections. But it would be unwise to write off the PAC altogether.

CSO: 3400/545

COMPANIES' INCREASING CONCERN WITH GROWTH REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Dec 82 p 17

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's acquiring companies are following the example of their overseas counterparts by being more concerned with growth than profitability.

This view is advanced in the Investment Analysts Journal by Narendra Bhana, a senior lecturer at the University of Durban-Westville, who has conducted a study on the take-over objectives of acquiring corporations.

Bhana warns that this tendency could result in a conflict between management and shareholders if growth is not compatible with profitability in the long-term.

"An undue concern for growth by following an injudicious take-over policy could be detrimental to the viability of the resulting enlarged group of companies," Bhana adds.

The article says it had been shown that the conflict between management interests and shareholders' interest increased with take-over intensity.

"Shareholders investing in conglomerates and highly active acquiring companies should devote particular attention to the business cycle," Bhana

cautions.

Bhana contends that the neo-classical theory of the firm postulated that profit maximisation was its objective. This was because both ownership of and control over the firm was provided by the entrepreneur.

The emergence of large public companies had necessitated a revision of the economic theory of the firm.

In large companies, the functions of ownership and control — previously provided by the entrepreneur — were now provided by two groups. The capital was provided by shareholders who did not exercise control.

Bhana said one hypothesis was that a major objective of take-overs by acquiring companies was to maximise the growth in size of the company rather than the increase in its profitability.

The greater the takeover intensity, the theory went, the greater the tendency towards growth maximisation.

To determine the take-over objectives of South African acquiring companies the companies listed on the JSE had been studied.

The survey found that growth maximisation was the largest single objective, representing 27,5 percent of total responses.

Increase in EPS and profit maximisation make up 24,4 percent and 20,1 percent respectively.

The study defined management interests as growth maximisation, sales maximisation and increase in assets. Shareholders' interest were viewed as increase in EPS, profit maximisation and wealth maximisation.

The survey found that as the take-over rate rose from low to high there was a tendency towards the satisfaction of management interests at the expense of shareholder interests.

"The higher rating given by the acquiring companies to the size-related criteria is surprising," Bhana says. "There is no justification for having size-related criteria as objectives for takeovers."

The economic viability of the firm as a whole was best served by pursuing profit-related criteria for take-overs as well as other forms of investment.

"The findings of this study confirm the trend in overseas countries where the larger companies are more concerned with maximising company size rather than profitability," he said.

Relatively Few in Control

"CONTROL of most of the large industrial corporations may be said to be concentrated in relatively few hands, and the link between this controlling core and the financial institutions is strong."

This is the conclusion of a survey on ownership and control of the top thirty companies in South Africa, excluding the large mining houses, conducted by Fiona Halse of the department of business administration at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

Writing in the November issue of the Investment Analysts' Journal, Ms Halse

says that in April 1982 "the market capitalisation of the Top 10 industrial companies represented 45 percent of the total market capitalisation for the top 100, that of the top twenty 61 percent of the total and that of the top thirty 70 percent of the total."

"Concentration is no longer a case of the take-over of a small company by one of the larger groups. Instead, it frequently involves an amalgamation of one kind or another between two of the Top 100 companies." — ERROL BYRNE.

CSO: 3400/532

GOVERNMENT ORDERS PROBE OF UNISEC GROUP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

THREE Pretoria judges ordered the Government to probe the affairs of the multi-million rand Unisec group of companies.

Mr Justice G A Coetzee, with Mr Justice B Franklin and Mr Justice H Grasskopf concurring, ordered that all aspects of Unisec and its relations with its affiliated companies, Newstock, Goshawk, Clover Securities, Overseas Trust Corporation and Unit Securities and Trust Company be studied in detail.

Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that an order for investigation did not in itself determine any facts.

"It is purely a question of deciding at this stage whether a well-founded suspicion of some grave impropriety exists," he said.

The affairs of Unisec which require investigation are only those concerning its relationship with the other companies mentioned and to determine whether these companies were subsidiaries of Unisec at the time of

an alleged transfer of shares.

Mr Justice Coetzee said the transfer of shares between Unisec and its affiliated companies could have been no more than a sham and a facade.

The judgment of Mr Justice Coetzee resulted from an appeal lodged by Unisec against an earlier judgment by Mr Justice R M Goldstone in an application brought by Sage Holdings.

Sage had at one time negotiated with Unisec in a bid to take over its shares.

This bid failed and Sage applied to the Supreme Court for a declaratory order stating, among other things, that the companies mentioned were in fact affiliated companies of Unisec.

Sage had also asked for an inspector, appointed by the Minister of Finance, to investigate the affairs of Unisec.

Mr Justice Coetzee upheld the judgment of Mr Justice Goldstone and stated that the interests of Sage Holdings in Unisec were only of historical significance since their takeover bid had failed.

BRIEFS

BLEAK ECONOMIC PROSPECTS--1932 could see South Africa's worst recession since the 1930s with employment opportunities lessening dramatically. According to a snap survey conducted by a leading firm of personnel consultants with international ties, South Africa's economic prospects in the year ahead look bleak. Job opportunities, which have already shown a marked fall-off from last year, will decrease even more and school-leavers in particular will find it hard to find employment. "The decline in the job market has been felt less harshly in South Africa than in some other countries," Miss Rienet Marsh, general manager of Drake SA, said yesterday. "But it looks to us as if the worst is yet to come. Job opportunities in Canada, for example, are 80 percent down on last year's. That country is definitely in the throes of a depression and I think the only reason it seems better than the Great Depression of the 30s is because Canada now has social security--a benefit which was not available then. Our survey shows that South African job opportunities have fallen about 30 percent since this time last year, but that by next year we could, like Canada, also be having our worst depression since the '30s." According to Miss Marsh, job opportunities most badly affected by the recession so far are junior vacancies for school-leavers (50 percent down on last year), artisan work (60 percent down) and secretarial work. "Secretaries are starting to be regarded as luxuries. People in management positions would rather do without, or have a single Girl Friday capable of doing a variety of jobs take over the work of a few secretaries," she said. "The fall-off in demand for artisans speaks for itself--there are far fewer construction projects being undertaken now than before and this has also badly affected another work category--that of buying. Accountants are also much less in demand now than before, as are male bookkeepers, possibly because they are traditionally paid more than females. While male bookkeeping vacancies are down 60 percent from last year, demand for females is actually up 10 percent." Miss Marsh said the market for salesmen, security officers, credit controllers and highly skilled personnel such as engineers, has remained fairly stable. Fields where demand had actually increased--and could be expected to continue rising next year--were electronics, computers, training, insurance and advertising. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Dec 82 p 1]

NAMIBIAN REPORT BANNING CONDEMNED--There has been condemnation of the banning of a report on Namibia by the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference [SACBC]. The opposition Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] law and order spokesman, Harry Pitman, says the PFP strongly deprecates what he called the manipulation of news to hide the truth about Namibia and South Africa. He said South Africans were being placed at a disadvantage by being denied the truth. The report was compiled after a visit to Namibia in 1981 by a six-person delegation of the SACBC. The church leaders reportedly encountered widespread opposition to South Africa's occupation of Namibia. The banning of the report has been described as outrageous by professor of Southern African studies at the University of Cape Town, Professor (David Welsh). [Text] [MB181117 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 83]

SWANU PRESIDENT ON NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT--South Africa is deliberately delaying a settlement in Namibia until it finds a political party to carry out its wishes. That is according to the president of the South-West African National Union [SWANU], (Moses Kachonga). (Kachonga) is in the Cape Town for the University of Cape Town summer school course on Namibia. He said in an interview South Africa could see no political party at the moment which could win an election for it. He believes South Africa would accept independence if it could find a surrogate, adding that it would not find a party to help until it learns that too much manipulation does not pay. [Text] [MB181105 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 83]

ISRAELI FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT--It has been announced in Pretoria that the Israeli finance minister, Yoram Aridor, is to pay an official visit to South Africa next month. Among other things, he will be holding talks with his South African counterpart, Mr Horwood, on economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [MB200753 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/610

PERSONS AGAINST TINKHUNDLA SYSTEM SCORED

MB181208 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Jan 83 p 16

[Excerpt] Certain people in government are deliberately delaying the functioning of the Tinkhundla system for selfish reasons it has been alleged.

"There are some people who do not want the system to succeed because they want to protect their own position," a member of the electoral college, Mr Kuseni Vilakati, charged yesterday.

He stated: "It is surprising to see how some MP's seem to have forgotten that they went into Parliament through the Tinkhundla."

Mr Vilakati told THE TIMES during an interview: "These people do not want to hear anything about Tinkhundla."

"When the king established the system, he specifically instructed us not to practise favouritism. He directed that we should do an honest job."

"But the way some people are carrying on, the system and the nation will die."

Mr Vilakati said if the system did not succeed members of the electoral college would be the first group to be blamed by the nation.

"When the general elections were held under Tinkhundla in 1978, the electorate did not know that the elected members would form an electoral college which would in turn elect from among its membership members of Parliament," Mr Vilakati said.

The people thought they were electing members of Parliament. This has put us, the members of the electoral college, in a difficult position.

These people who are against the system have not helped our peculiar position. Since the system was introduced we have only managed to elect a government, but the members of the electoral college have been unable to discharge their other responsibilities.

"We would like the government to come out and explain to the nation how they view this situation. We want the system to be seen to be working to fulfil the aspirations of the Swazi nation."

CSO: 3400/611

BRIEFS

CEMENT PLANT SHUTDOWN--A TEMPORARY shutdown at the Matola Cement Factory in Matsapha has resulted in a shortage of cement in the country. This is now forcing some construction companies to go to South Africa for supplies. The company closed down temporarily last Friday and is expected to resume production next month after services on the machinery. Meanwhile, some construction company directors who are due to close down for Christmas this weekend, have complained over what they call 'unilateral action' by Matola for allegedly closing down without prior consultation with the companies. "While it is true that Matola gave advance warning of their intended shutdown, the least they could have done for us would have been to close when we closed," said the director of Joshua Construction, Mr. Joshua Hlophe. He continued: "The inconsiderate action by our supplier has inconvenienced a lot of families as some of us have had to lay off some of our workers whom we can't keep because there is no cement. We are defaulting on some of our customers because of the closedown at Matola. I had traveled all the way to Ermelo to buy cement and this has proved costly when you add travelling expenses." "It's their own fault," shot back an official of Matola Cement. "We told these people well in advance that we would be closing on December 10 and a few of them took us up on our proposal that if they needed to stock up they should inform us so that we could make arrangements for them with South African suppliers. We announced in the newspapers that we would close and they left it until too late. Now they are complaining." [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Dec 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/536

SWEDEN TO REDUCE AID EFFORT IN COUNTRY IN 1983

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Dec 82 p 17

[Article by Kaa Eneberg: "Sweden No Longer the Kind Giver"]

[Text] DAGENS NYHETER has learned that the government will during the next fiscal year pressure Tanzania severely into straightening out its economical crisis. Sweden's up till now clearly favorite aid country will get a noticeably hollowed out aid allowance. But if the economy can be straightened out, there is a future possibility of more help in the form of Swedish products. The government has long felt that Tanzania has to come to an agreement with IMF (International Money Fund). But for diplomatic reasons the government refrains—after several rewritings of the text—from pointers and power language that other givers employ.

DAGENS NYHETER has studied different Swedish investments in Tanzania, that has totally received over 3 billion kroner since its independence in 1961. A stricter Swedish attitude—now reaching its peak in a clear ultimatum—has characterized Swedish aid to Tanzania during the last three years. All new projects will be denied.

In the small wooden-clog factory in Mbeya in southwest Tanzania the owner Cornel Karumina looks pleadingly, puts his hands together and says: "Write something nice and good about our factory so that we can get our money from Sweden."

In the dusty intersection to the Mufindi paper mill the Tanzanian driver calms an angry group of tattered people who do not want to be photographed, with the words: "They are from Sweden, the country that gives us money for our development. Be good sports."

At the Swedish aid office in the capital of Dar es Salaam the telephones are going crazy.

"It is difficult for Tanzania to receive help now. They are denied by most and then they call us and think we have unlimited funds," says an aid worker.

When one travels around Tanzania, it is easy to get the impression that the economically pressured Tanzanians look upon Sweden as the never-ceasing source of aid and as "the kind" aid giver. All this while other aid givers make firm demands on "binding"—purchases in the country giving the aid. Or like the powerful World Bank that "penalizes" by cancelling loans because the country has not managed to repay earlier loans.

Disappointments

But the picture is partly wrong. Sweden has in practice been both severe and restrained during the last three years. Among other things, Sweden refuses totally to enter into new areas of activity. Since 1979, the motto for aid has been "consolidation" and "rehabilitation," two fashionable words in the aid terminology that hide many failures and disappointments.

During all of the 60's and part of the 70's, the young state was prospering. One invested in education, health service, and water, while productive sectors like farming and industry took second place.

The aid givers almost fought with each other and money for development flowed in. Tanzania, with its proud goal of self-sufficiency, became more and more independent on aid. Today, 70-80 percent of the development budget comes from around ten countries and from the World Bank, EG and others.

"Development is a long and hard process," says Premier Cleopa Msuya in Dar es Salaam to DAGENS NYHETER.

"One decides to teach people to read. Paper and books are needed for this. A factory is needed to produce paper. Then transports, and roads, and technology are needed. One need follows another..."

Unfortunate 1978

The Swedish slowing down, or sobering up as mostly conservative critics call it, came as a natural consequence to unpredictable events during the "unfortunate year" that Tanzania-watchers call 1978.

The country had then managed to get through the first oil price shock and had survived a food crisis. Everything was looking up. Prices on the export crops rose and the country even abolished import restrictions. When the price of the foremost crop, coffee, started coming down, it had a devastating effect on the economy. In October Idi Amin invaded the Kagers province and the country was drawn into a war against Uganda that still today effects the economy deeply.

The expression "sobering up" refers to the fact that Sweden, mostly during the Social Democratic leadership before 1976, had a naive view of the Tanzanian development model. One thought that this Christian-Socialist state with its eagerness for development would be free from corruption and other evils.

But in actuality, both the Social Democratic government and SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] saw a long time before that the need for a proper examination of the Swedish contributions. A conference was held in Dodoma between Swedish and Tanzanian representatives already in 1975. Both parties then agreed on the Swedish contributions being concentrated in two main areas: the industrial sector and education.

The health service, the water conservation, and the forestry that one had entered at the initiation of aid after the independence in 1961, could count on decreased Swedish contributions.

Paper Mill

This development has to a large extent been followed. Since 1979 Sweden has not entered into any new projects. One had then at least two major decisions from before, which one regrets today, but must follow through.

One is the large Mufindi paper mill that Sweden supports with more than 200 million kronor. Tanzania's Premier Cleopa Msuya says himself to DAGENS NYHETER that the decision would probably not have been made, had one been able to foresee the country's difficult economical development.

In the area of education, one would today not build as large a trade school as the one now being built in Moshi in north Tanzania. Four hundred students will next year begin training in mechanics and tools.

The Mufindi paper mill and the trade school in Moshi both mark the end of an intensive building phase in the development field. In field after field, the Swedish contributions will certainly for years to come be concentrated in keeping what has already been done in working condition.

In the preliminary discussions before the next agreement period, which begins in 1983, Sweden has thus explained to the Tanzanians that one does not desire involvement in the transport sector. Tanzania needs help in renovating the six-year-old Chinese-built Tazara railroad. Nor do Swedish authorities see any possibility of repairing the dilapidated harbor in Dar es Salaam, also vital for the country's transport industry.

Neither is Tanzania's request for Swedish involvement in the rebuilding of the secondary school being met with sympathy. Sweden, that from the beginning strongly invested in education, prefers to remain in those education areas where they are already engaged--the seven-year primary school and adult education.

These are two areas where one has seen a result. The reading ability has risen from about 20 percent to 80 percent in ten years, at least 80 percent of the children between the ages of 7 and 12 attend primary school, almost all children start school.

This year the goal of educating 25,000 teachers has also been met. This has been done through Swedish financing. But Sweden does not want to train more teachers, instead it wants to make sure that the present teachers receive additional courses. No new schools will be built with Swedish help. But Swedish aid will be used for school materiel. One must end the glaring lack of materiel that exists in the often overcrowded classes.

No new industries can count on Swedish money. The industry aid, which is more than half of the total aid, is to be used to start up existing industries. Some aid is in the form of import support for raw material, machines, and reserve parts from Sweden.

Dig Wells

The water program that has cost a lot of money will be changed. The previous highly technological help with diesel pumps left rusted and broken all over the country is in the process of being changed. The people themselves will be made to dig shallow wells in the three lake regions.

The building of around 120 health centers that Sweden assumed long ago looks like a questionable investment. Too many of them do not work. After quite a few internal arguments, SIDA is now prepared to take charge and finish the program, complete the buildings and make sure they work. Through Danish help together with UNICEF, they are also to be supplied with ready medication packages--a way of circumventing the central bureaucracy. A Swedish building inspector is to supervise the renovation of the health centers.

The Swedes do not talk much about binding, forced purchase in Sweden, in their cooperation with the Tanzanians. But Tanzania's difficult economic situation with the lack of hard currency with which to buy raw materials and reserve parts leads inevitably to more and more Swedish aid being returned to Sweden. During the last fiscal year, for example, only 50 million kronor were bound to be purchased in Sweden, but the final result shows that the Tanzanians spent 200 million kronor in Sweden.

This year 70 million of the total aid for Tanzania of 440 million kronor are bound, but the purchases in Sweden are expected to be much larger. Thirty million of this will go to Saab-Scania for the purchase of automobile parts to be used at the assembly plant in Dar es Salaam. Totally 160 million kronor of the aid is so-called import help, a gift to be used for certain imports, particularly of raw materials and reserve parts.

And the owner of the wooden shoe factory in Mbeya, Can he count on more Swedish money?

Cornel Karumuna and his two partners who rent the factory from the state, have, according to a particular program for small industry, received Swedish help to get started in the form of training and machines. He, like the neighboring industries that make plastic toys and electrical motors are today working at quarter capacity, due to the lack of raw materials--motor components, plastic materials, and rubber soles. They have to refuse large

orders at present, and all the factories are considered to be like any well-run Swedish company.

Blomstermala

They are all part of an experimental cooperation with Swedish companies. Thus the Pemacco electrical motor factory is a sister company of Bevi in Smaland. Half a dozen Tanzanians are working in the new modern machine hall, who received their training at Bevi in Blomstermala.

The companies will probably receive continued Swedish help for a while longer. Five million kronor are given to the federal small industry company SIDO for Mbeya and similar industrial villages. But the Swedes are trying to steer the production towards different products. Expensive plastic toys--a simple Volvo model costs in the open market 200-300 kronor--can hardly be what poor Tanzania with a middle income of 900 kronor a year needs. The country's rich Indian businessmen provide the demand. SIDA is now promoting that the plastics factory with its technology instead makes components for another industry in order to diminish the country's need for import.

Tanzania will need aid for a long time in the future. Sweden knows this. But a clear condition for continued cooperation, according to present directives, is that the country straightens out its economy. This means that one must come to an agreement with IMF, that demands shock treatment with a devaluation of 60-70 percent as the heaviest ingredient.

In the budget proposition that comes in January, Tanzania is proposed only to receive an added 20 million kronor to a total of 460 million kronor. This covers neither inflation nor the Swedish devaluation. Here Tanzania is, however, joined by other receiving countries. SIDA had suggested 465 million kronor. There is also talk of a temporary redistribution from project assistance to bound assistance, that is purchase of Swedish products.

Footnote: Tanzania is a union between Tanganyika and the island of Zanzibar with together 18.3 million inhabitants. The union is a socialistic one-party state. Chief of State is President Julius Nyerere. A new capital--Dodoma--is growing up after Dar es Salaam since a few years back.

9843

CSO: 3650/79

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY INSISTS THAT PEASANTS GROW COFFEE

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 p 10

[Text]

PEASANTS in Tanzania are going hungry because the government insists on their growing coffee rather than food crops.

The government says it needs the coffee to earn foreign exchange to buy goods and services to develop the country so the peasants can have a better life.

Critics say the only result of the government's preoccupation with coffee growing is that people in Europe can drink coffee and civil servants in Dar es Salaam can get petrol for their Land-Rovers. The rural people only get hungrier.

DROUGHT

"Coffee-growing is generally a losing proposition here and has been for years," says an expatriate resident. "At the same time because of drought, farm inefficiency and poor agricultural policy-making, the country doesn't produce enough food for its population."

Tanzania this year narrowly averted famine by buying more than 300 000 tonnes of grain from the West. Meanwhile the government has been pushing coffee production despite the international market being in the doldrums due to coffee surpluses.

STARVATION

Against the looming threat of famine, many farmers pulled up their coffee trees to make way for food crops. So the government passed a law making it illegal to pull up coffee trees.

Agricultural Minister John Machundah has warned that those who break the law will be prosecuted.

At the same time government officials have disclosed that some five million Tanzanians face starvation. And that much of the foreign exchange earned from coffee is spent on importing maize and could have been grown where the coffee was produced.

"The government says it needs foreign exchange to buy oil, machinery and supplies for its farms and factories," said the expatriate. "But when farms and factories run at a loss it doesn't make sense to sell coffee cheap and buy grain dear."

Bus services to some areas have stopped because of shortages of fuel and spares. International airlines have threatened to stop flights to Dar es Salaam because their bills are not paid. Small wonder the government is desperate for foreign exchange.

Yet textile mills that export their products and could earn foreign exchange cannot get foreign currency allocations to

buy diesel fuel or dyes and are closing down.

The government is not solely to blame for the uneconomical production of coffee. The European Economic Community spent US\$25 million on a four-year project to improve the size and quality of Tanzania's crop.

The project failed in one respect, the final appraisal report stating that the quality of the better grade coffees had "deteriorated significantly".

But it did increase production, albeit by an average of only 9 percent instead of the target of 50 percent.

However, the coffee competing on a glutted market, had to be sold at a discount and in 1980-81, the year production hit its peak, Tanzania earned less in foreign exchange from coffee than in 1977-78.

In an effort to increase the farmers' incentive to grow coffee the government scrapped an export tax on the crop, losing nearly US\$7 million in revenue over four years. But as this was not compensated for by increased foreign exchange earnings the government ended up worse off all round.

BIASED

Economists here who subscribe to the theory that international trade is rigged to suit the developed countries at the expense of the underdeveloped say the main effect of the EEC project was to help depress world prices and give Europeans cheaper coffee.

They point cynically to the fact that the EEC is about to embark on another project in Tanzania — a coffee development programme. — Herald Africa News Service.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK TO AID AGRICULTURE

Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 3-4 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Editorial: "Forward for Agriculture"]

[Text] Announced for a long time, the child has finally come into the world. It involves the latest born of the family of Zaire's institutions: abbreviated it is the BCA [Agricultural Credit Bank]. In fact, the BCA became a reality on last 21 October, by the terms of an order signed by the chairman--founder of the MPR, president of the republic, Mobutu Sese Seko. Consequently we can say that serious business has really begun for Zairian farmers. The period is over when they felt themselves the outcasts of the financial community! A situation which is all the more paradoxical, since it hardly corresponded with the chief of state's desire to make agriculture the "priority of priorities."

From the beginning, we can assert that this financial institution will have plenty to do. Not only because of the number of potential customers, but because agriculture in Zaire is called on to recover its former position, that of being the nipples of the Zairian economy, the great provider of health, in short the nursing mother of we 30 million Zairians.

Consequently it is clear that from now on it will not be possible to bring up finances to explain failure. After all, in this field it is difficult to contemplate defeat, since the last 2 years, which have seen a substantial increase in food and industrial crops, have proved that even without an agricultural bank, the Zairians were perfectly capable of doing better in this area.

Certainly, the Agricultural Credit Bank is, like all the banks in the country, a financial institution, that is one which cannot afford to lose money. But, precisely, is there a field which is a better guarantee of an investment than Zairian agriculture, favored by the world's best climatic conditions? Consequently the

entire question lies in the ability, on one hand, of the leaders of this bank to develop confidence in our land and, on the other hand, in that of the growers to show proof of imagination and initiative. Which, after all, brings up the big problem of cadre training and consequently, that of the territorial army, accordingly the men who are called to operate it. It is true when the territorial army goes well, everything goes well!

There from a hollow rhetoric intended to distract [as published]

One would perhaps be tempted to believe it involves members of the MPR. And nevertheless, such is not the case. An example among many others: that of the commissioner of the Nyumzu zone in Shaba who recently ordered the head of the local STA [expansion unknown] garage to forcibly take off the four tires of the agricultural service Land Rover. Explanation: the territorial administration's jeep, whose tires are worn, has priority over the agricultural vehicle. Result: the zone agronomist asks how he will manage to cover all the area of the zones in the framework of training peasants and growers. Consequently it will not be surprising if the Nyumzu zone appears empty-handed at the 1983 agricultural meeting.

CS0: 3419/342

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK--The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Agriculture made public last Monday the presidential order involving the establishment and by-laws of the BCA [Agricultural Credit Bank]. Signed on last 21 October, this order defines namely the general regulations, systems, organization and operation of this bank. It has the number 82/162 of 21 October and stipulates that the "BCA" is a public enterprise of a financial and commercial nature, with a legal personality. The BCA has its headquarters in Kinshasa. Operational headquarters, branches, agencies and offices can be opened in all other places in the Republic of Zaire, by authorization of the right of supervision. The BCA's initial capital is 5 million zaires. Mr Bofosa, former commissioner of state for finance was appointed last Tuesday to direct this important organization of public law, by ministerial decree signed by the state commissioner for agriculture, rural development and the environment. In one of our coming editions we will provide details on the presidential order creating this bank, with documentary proof. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 3-4 Nov 82 pp 1, 10] 8490

CHURCH AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS--The "Lumiere" community of the Church of Christ in Zaire has set up a series of agricultural projects in the framework of its effective participation in the development of Shaba. This is what Bishop Mputu wa Lupembe of this community declared to the press at the end of an interview which the deputy governor of the area granted him last Tuesday. Bishop Mputu added that the regional leader appeared to be satisfied with the determination of this community, facing the problems of development of the Shaba region. On the other hand, the bishop informed the deputy governor of the region that a general assembly of his congregation was being held at Kipushi. It will take place from 5 to 7 November 1982. Bishop Mputu spoke to the deputy governor of the region about the progress in the construction of his community's temple on Kinyama Avenue in the Katuba district in Lubumbashi. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 3-4 Nov 82 pp 1, 10] 8490

MILITARY THEFTS--Wednesday morning, the Shaba general court martial met to render its verdict in the case of the public prosecutor against five members of the Zairian Armed Forces. They included a lieutenant colonel, a captain, a warrant officer, a corporal, as well as another soldier who now is AWOL. It involves [illegible] twila, commander of the First Naval District, Diakota, deputy commander, Delo and Adrugan, respectively a warrant officer and a corporal. These military men were accused of misappropriating fuel, lubricants and public funds, as well as violation of the password by the first three. All the accused came from the First Naval District based in Kalemie. After a week of jurisdictional investigation of the case, the Shaba Army Council rendered its verdict. At the end of the trial, two sentences as well as three acquittals were recorded. Lieutenant Colonel Ditwila was sentenced to 1 year of SPP [presumably some sort of penal servitude] on two charges. As for Captain Diakota, he received 16 months SPP for two violations of the password. Accordingly it should be pointed out that the charge of misappropriation against the accused was unconditionally dropped. As for warrant officer Delo and corporal Adrugan, they were released. The same was true for the soldier who was AWOL. It should be mentioned that the lawyers Tshibangu Kabala and Kazadi defended the accused before the Shaba military jurisdiction. The public trial which began at 0900 ended at 1335 hours. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 3-4 Nov 82 p 2] 8490

ECONOMIC CONTROL IN KOLWEZI--In conformity with the decision of the executive committee regarding economic control throughout all the republic, the city chairman of the MPR and the mayor of the city of Kolwezi, Mzangu Mbulu, recently summoned to the city hall the businessmen and economic operators of the mining town of Kolwezi. The discussions at this important meeting were based mainly on the payment of certain transactional fines imposed by economic inspectors in the region assigned to Kolwezi. At the end of the examination of this important field, it was ascertained that out of the 725,000 zaires which the economic operators in Kolwezi owe the national treasury, only 61,000 zaires have been paid up till now, or about 8 percent of the total amount. The mayor who confirmed bitterly this state of affairs, granted them a final extension of 5 days to pay their fines. Failing to do this, fines will be collected compulsorily from each economic operator. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 10-11 Nov 82 p 3] 8490

WATER SHORTAGE IN HAUT SHABA--The inhabitants of Kasumbalesa/ Customs, an important locality in the Haut Shaba subregion face a very critical community situation. This condition necessarily demands the intervention of those whom it may concern. It involves an acute drinking water crisis in the city which lies around the customs office. In fact, since 24 July 1982, not a drop of water has flowed through the faucets of REGIDESO /Water and Power Distribution Administration/. The people, who applauded a short time ago the initiative taken by the responsible authorities to provide this important built-up area with a drinking water system, no longer know which way to turn. The subscribers of REGIDESO wonder, not without concern, when this acute drinking water crisis in Kasumbalesa will be solved. The departments affected do not say what this shortage is due to. It is so true that the source of water is naturally inexhaustible. Does it concern a motor breakdown? In this case, it would then be a question of knowing why nothing has been done about it after so many months. Taking everything into consideration, whether it involves a broken down motor or a simple case of officials of this administration not realizing what they are doing, nothing, however, justifies the prolonged drinking water shortage in Kasumbalesa. For in fact, as everyone knows, water is an indispensable element for the survival of human beings. /Text/ /Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 10-11 Nov 82 p 3/ 8490

ECONOMIC CONTROL IN BUKAMA--The supervisor of economic affairs for the Bukama zone has taken up the cudgels against merchants and other economic operators. He recently called together the push-cart operators in his zone, whom he asked to comply with business regulations. He requested them to please get a license, a required administrative document for small businessmen. They have been granted an extension of 3 weeks to set their affairs in order. It is practically the same for all other merchants of the locality who are also called upon to arrange matters before this extension expires. Mr Kasongo also asked them to pay serious attention to the prices of daily necessities, which must respect the price scale set by the department of economic affairs. /Text/ /Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 10-11 Nov 82 p 3/ 8490

CSO: 3419/342

UNIP COUNCIL BACKS KAUNDA'S CALL FOR GOVERNMENT CUTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Party National Council has come out in full support of President Kaunda's call for the Government to cut down expenditure to help revive Zambia's flagging economy.**

Delegates to the 17th Party National Council meeting which ended at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall yesterday also praised the cost-saving measures taken by the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

These are some of the resolutions passed by the National Council which President Kaunda officially closed after four-days of deliberations.

The resolutions were announced by Mr Bob Litana, Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee.

Party councillors urged the Government to flush out corrupt Ministry of Home Affairs officials who connive with aliens in committing crime in Zambia.

The meeting urged the Party and its Government to immediately implement the recommended specialised training for police officers to enable the force to cope with sophisticated tactics of criminals.

They urged the Party and its Government to expedite the implementation of the previous resolution on the need to provide institutionalised accommodation for security forces.

The council registered its concern at the increased administrative structures of the Party, civil service and parastatals, which results in the creation of "costly non-productive posts".

It was felt that economic recovery measures could only be brought about by directing funds to productive development projects, particularly in

the agricultural field.

In an effort to encourage the use of local raw materials, the Party and its Government has been urged to speed up the establishment of small-scale industries in a provinces.

On the judiciary, the participants called for the scrapping off of the post of senior resident magistrate.

Instead there should be district courts to "quickly dispose of cases" and to avoid a situation where people had to travel long distances to attend court sessions.

Under the decentralisation of the judiciary which is envisaged to bring administration of justice closer to the people, the establishment of the post of district judges and ward courts in rural and urban areas has been proposed.

Once this was done, the

posts of district judges and ward court justice should be filled by people of high calibre with a sense of national duty and knowledge of local customary law to avoid conflicts with traditional rulers.

The participants called for stiffer penalties against Party officials who misappropriate funds from card sales to improve Party organisation.

Measures to ensure that collection of membership and subscription fees was recorded correctly should be introduced.

To achieve better economic performances, fixing of prices must take into account real costs of production and transport costs.

They urged the Party to fully utilise precious and semi-precious stones by beginning to manufacture ornaments, souvenirs and jewellery for local and international market, a move which would provide employment.

To avoid delays and non-implementation of economic development programmes, the Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee of the Central Committee was urged to scrutinise appointments and summon defaulting managements to account for inaction.

On international issues, the participants condemned the massacre of Palestinian refugees and civilians in the Middle-East and the continued acts of aggression in Southern Africa by racist South Africa.

They pledged Zambia's support for the oppressed and her commitment to world bodies like the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned movement.

Participants called for the swift implementation of resolution 435 of the UN as a basis for Namibia's independence.

They pledged their continued loyalty to President Kaunda.

CSO: 3400/540

SITUATION IN HUNGER-STRICKEN LUANO VALLEY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Dec 82 p 7

[Text]

THE situation in the hunger-stricken Luano Valley in Mkushi district is still bad as Government authorities grapple with the problem of finding suitable transport to take relief food supplies to the starving villagers.

Early this month, efforts by the Government to solve the problem partially by sending 150 bags of mealie meal by a four-wheel drive army truck failed when the vehicle plunged into the ravine while climbing the Muchinga escarpment on December 4.

Former head messenger at Mkushi boma, village headman Francis Musonda died in this accident and the relief food supplies did not reach the intended recipients as they were lost.

Mkushi district executive secretary, Mr Harrison Machangani, said yesterday the hunger situation was still the same in the area affecting chiefs Mbosha, Chembe and Mboroma.

"Apart from the 150 bags of mealie meal which were destroyed and failed to reach the

villagers, we have not delivered anything else so far because we are stuck. We have no funds to purchase more supplies and we have no suitable transport to move the supplies there.

The matter has now been handed over to the office of provincial member of the Central Committee. I am sure it will be dealt with properly there soon. But it is true that villagers in Luano valley are starving. The council has nothing to do with the issue now".

The provincial permanent secretary Mr Yuyi Libakeni, referred inquiries to the Kabwe Urban district secretary Mr Wamufu Simborwe who said: "He must be joking. In what capacity can I give you that information? I am sorry I am not competent to speak on this issue".

CSO: 3400/540

ZAMBIA, CUBA SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT IN LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Cuba yesterday signed a cultural agreement which ushered in a new era in the relations between the two countries.

Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma who signed for Zambia, and Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Oscar Oramas who signed for his country, said the accord would go a long way in bringing common understanding between the peoples of the two nations.

The cultural cooperation agreement covers a wide range of fields like science, education, arts, literature, Press, film, television and health.

Prof. Goma pointed out that if one wanted to understand what made certain people tick, he needed to spend time in learning something about their culture.

"This agreement would therefore go a long way in letting Zambians understand their Cuban brothers and vice versa. It will help the people of the two countries to understand international issues because it is through culture that one knows how the other contributes to the welfare of other people."

Since culture was an

important field the signing of the agreement marked an important chapter in the already existing warm relations between Zambia and Cuba.

Later Mr Oramas thanked the Zambian Government for making necessary arrangements to facilitate the signing of the agreement during the visit to Zambia of the Cuban Vice-President Mr Julian Almeida Bosques.

Party Secretary-General Mulemba yesterday held official talks with Mr Bosques at Freedom House, reports Zana.

Mr Mulemba said in his opening remarks that the two sides would during the talks exchange views on bilateral and multilateral issues in detail.

The two countries would seek ways of strengthening and broadening collaboration in economic and political issues. He noted that economic cooperation between the two countries had lagged behind.

Cuba had vast knowledge and experience in agriculture and Zambia could benefit from the Cuban experience.

Zambia and Cuba could achieve much bilaterally and multilaterally if they worked together.

KITWE MILLER SUSPENDS MEALIE MEAL SALES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

KITWE's largest miller, Jamas Milling has suspended the sale of mealie meal to new customers because it has limited stocks of maize, a company spokesman said at the weekend.

The company would not allow any new and unknown traders to buy mealie meal from them because the stocks must first be sold to old and established customers which included State shops.

"We have to suspend the sale of mealie meal to unknown customers at this stage because we don't know want to cause a situation where we run out of all stocks through sales to new customers and then have nothing for our established customers," he said.

The suspension came to light when Jamas Milling refused to sell a Chambishi businessman K6,000 worth of mealie meal because he was unknown to them.

The businessman, who chose to be unnamed, complained that he had been discriminated against.

He had taken trouble to prepare a bank certified cheque in the millers' name to buy mealie meal for his supermarket in Chambishi. But he was surprised his order was refused because he had been ordering mealie meal from Jamas Milling for many years.

But the Jamas Milling spokesman said it was his company's policy to satisfy old customers and State shops first because there was the danger of selling the limited stocks to smugglers.

CSO: 3400/540

ARCHBISHOP MILINGO DEFIES VATICAN'S ORDERS TO GO TO UK Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

ARCHBISHOP Emmanuel Milingo has defied the Vatican's orders to go to Britain, after being sent to Fatima in Portugal to pray for Rome and the bishops in Zambia, according to reports.

Secretary of the Christian Action Group Mr Damian Mwale said in Lusaka yesterday the archbishop refused to be shuttled to Britain from Fatima and had since returned to Rome. Fatima, where Archbishop Milingo had a short spell, is said to be a miracle centre where two girls — who later became Catholic nuns — saw a vision of the Virgin Mary, mother of Jesus Christ, last century. Mr Mwale, who earlier announced the archbishop's move to Fatima, said Archbishop Milingo's refusal to go to Britain was relayed to him at the weekend through a telex message from the group's correspondent.

"The archbishop has refused to go to Britain and we have been told he says he would like to stay in Rome so that whatever happens to him should take place in that city to which he was recalled," he added.

Mr Mwale said former Vicar General Father Francis Taylor, one of the two officials who wrote a report to the Pope's representative in Zambia which led to the archbishop's "banishment" to Rome, has since left for Malawi for fear of reprisals.

The report Father Taylor and former pastor coordinator Father Andrew Edele wrote portrayed Archbishop Milingo as a "witch with an Africanist stance".

Father Taylor's departure for Malawi was reportedly on the advice of the Pope's representative who warned that "there would be trouble if the report is leaked out".

CSO: 3400/540

BRIEFS

MCC TO INDIA--MEMBER of the Central Committee, Mrs Chibesa Kankasa, leaves for India today at the head of a delegation of the Women's League. The MCC's visit is at the invitation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, an Indian governmental body which promotes cultural contacts between India and friendly countries. While in India, Mrs Kankasa, who is executive secretary of the Women's League, will meet leaders of the Indian government as well as important personalities among Indian women. A statement by the Indian High Commission said the visit would create a better awareness between Indian and Zambian women and strengthen bilateral relations. Apart from the capital, New Delhi, the delegation will also visit Jaipur and Bombay in the west and Hyderabad and Madras in the south. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Dec 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/540

'HARARE' COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

MB181847 Harare Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The prospect of Namibia attaining independence soon appears to be darker than at any other time. We would have thought that 1982 showed better prospects. But any negotiations on the issue have been on concentric circles. Why should the people of Namibia continue to be denied their right to self-determination and independence? We would like to make some observations on this subject.

Last week, several leaders spoke on the Namibian independence question. One of them was the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, who was very clear on the role which the United States and its allies are playing on the issue. He made it clear that the United States is giving the Pretoria regime a new type of courage and arrogance so that it may continue to occupy Namibia illegally until the second coming of Christ. This is the crux of the matter. We also heard of several other excuses given for denying the people of Namibia their independence. The presence of Cuban troops in Angola; the need to have constructive engagement with South Africa and the question of Walvis Bay have been given as excuses.

It baffles us to hear countries like the so-called Western contact group giving the kind of excuses we have just mentioned on a matter which involves the independence of a people. Do these countries need any lesson on the principles of self-determination? We know they don't. Is it not in the five of the Western contact group where democracy, the right to self-determination, justice and freedom are said to be the cornerstones of administration? Or do we not read well in historical records that the founding fathers of these nations were great admirers of these [word indistinct] principles? Why then must the people of Namibia be made to suffer and toil?

When the United States links the presence of Cuban troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia, shall we not think that this is an arrogant misuse of power by a superpower? What has the presence of troops in one country got to do with the independence of Namibia? We know the United States and its allies perceive Soviet influence under every bush in Africa.

But what has this got to do with the people of Namibia and their right to nationhood? We also know that the Western contact group has its eyes on the wealth of Namibia and indeed South Africa. So to them, the independence of the two or so million people of Namibia does not matter very much. We would like to question the sincerity of these nations on this issue.

No doubt the Western contact group could be good friends of Africa. But this friendship must be based on principles which are practiced in these countries as well. To practice democracy in Britain, France, Canada, the United States or West Germany and practice something else in Namibia is unacceptable to Africa and the entire progressive community. This is why we urge these countries whose record of desire for justice, peace, self-determination we would like to believe in. This is why we think the Pretoria regime's continued illegal occupation of Namibia is possible because of the direct support it receives from some of these nations. They have the power and the means to speed up the process of Namibia's independence. This is why we think they have to do something. There is no need to waste more lives in Namibia. We would like to see more positive action taken so that Namibia's independence, which is long overdue, can be attained.

CSO: 3400/613

MAKATINI SAYS ANC WILL INCREASE STRUGGLE

MB181631 Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Jan 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] The ANC will take the liberation struggle in South Africa to a higher phase of confrontation, a member of the organization's National Executive, CDE Mufunafuti Makatini, said yesterday.

In an interview with THE HERALD, CDE Makatini, who is also the ANC representative at the United Nations, said freedom fighters in South Africa were now approaching the end of the armed propaganda phase.

During that phase Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the People], the armed wing of the ANC had deliberately limited its attacks and had selected particular targets. It had also deliberately avoided operations that could result in loss of lives.

"The purpose was to educate our people through action that armed struggle in South Africa was as feasible as it was in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe."

The people of South Africa had long been subjected to the propaganda that the apartheid regime was invincible. There had also been the need to demonstrate to the whites that despite its much vaunted military might, the regime was incapable of defending them.

"The point being that if we are able to attack at any time--where and when we want, including the most sensitive areas--and get away with it, then the regime is vulnerable.

"This way, we are underlining the call on the whites to refuse to take up arms in defence of a system which has been condemned as criminal by all humanity and which is historically doomed," he said.

The armed propaganda phase had also been necessary to demonstrate to the outside world that the real terrorists were the armed forces of the apartheid regime and not the freedom fighters, contrary to the highly orchestrated campaign echoed by the Western media.

The campaign was reminiscent of the one in Zimbabwe during the war of liberation, he said.

"The apartheid regime has shown its hand by massacres, such as those in Lesotho and Mozambique, and the assassination of ANC cadres and leaders in neighbouring countries, plus the murder and torture of political detainees in South African prisons."

There had developed a tendency in some circles internationally to regard the struggle in South Africa as one of aiming for reforms as the solution.

But this attitude had now been replaced by recognition that the heart of the regional problem was the apartheid system and that there could be no peace unless it was destroyed and replaced by a non-racial democratic nation.

Was he aware of criticisms that while the ANC selected targets and avoided loss of civilian lives, the enemy responded by killing people inside and outside South Africa?

CDE Makatini said he was aware of such "murmurs," but some of them came from those ignorant of the actual situation in South Africa.

Another aspect of such criticisms is that they are helpful in that they are a recognition of the armed activities of Umkonto We Sizwe, inside apartheid South Africa.

A serious organization did not embark on confrontation without assessing the situation from more than one angle, CDE Makatini said. It had to be reasonably ascertained that the struggle could be sustained, "otherwise it becomes a one-day wonder, a damp squib, and only the enemy could benefit from such a development."

Namibia had the priority of aid from the OAU. "So we can only do what we are in a position to sustain." Because "our people and brothers in Africa have been subjected for long to the brutality of the apartheid regime, they now want the enemy to be on the receiving end.

"But paradoxically, just as the enemy forced us to form Umkonto We Sizwe in 1961 by its acts of brutality, the enemy is now forcing us to lift the struggle to a higher level."

The apartheid regime had made the conflict international by embarking on a spree of arming, recruiting and financing traitor groups.

The role of the traitor groups in Southern Africa was similar to that of the Phalangists in Lebanon.

"They are an extension of the apartheid regime's secret service and an army of aggression and destabilisation," CDE Makatini said.

Tribute had to be paid to the firm stand taken by the frontline states in rejecting pressures from Pretoria and its major ally calling on them to curb the ANC under the guise of so-called coexistence with the apartheid regime.

He said it was "now time for the entire continent to give concrete expression to the Mauritius declaration of 1976 that an attack on one is an attack on all."

CSO: 3400/613

DON'T INTERFERE WITH COUNCILS, POLITICIANS TOLD

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 82 p 6

[Text]

POLITICAL interference in the affairs of local authorities will not be tolerated, the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde George Chinengundu, said yesterday.

He was speaking after delivering a speech on behalf of his minister, Cde Enos Chikwore, to a regional meeting of the Association of Rural Councils at a city hotel.

The ministry would ensure there was no interference from politicians in the affairs of councils where local matters were concerned.

There had been cases of such interference when politicians had started to give orders to staff of rural and municipal councils and complaints had been made to the ministry.

"We cannot tolerate this. If people want to indulge in politics, they can do so, but outside of local authority affairs," said Cde Chinengundu.

He told members of rural councils to inform the ministry if "over-zealous" politicians tried to interfere in local authority matters.

On illegal grazing, he said his ministry was trying to educate the communal land people and try to get them to co-operate with the commercial farmers and not allow their stock to encroach on commercial farms.

The Government was taking measures to curb illegal grazing but it did not want to cause strained relations between peasants and commercial farmers.

Cde Chinengundu later answered questions and noted comments from rural council representatives in a closed session.

He said later in an interview that most questions dwelt on the problems of squatters, revenue and grazing.

It was the general opinion of the delegates that the Ministry of Lands did not have officials at provincial and local level capable of dealing with problems on

the spot.

Cde Chinengundu said the delegates had complained that resettlement areas were not properly controlled and administered by local authorities.

They felt that once resettlement had taken place and the people settled in they should be placed under the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning, with properly constituted local authorities, such as district councils.

Another problem brought up by the delegates was the difficulty faced by councils to define those areas covered by the Ministry of Housing and the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning.

Cde Chinengundu said the two ministries' duties were being looked into and the different functions would soon be explained and clarified to local authorities.

TEACHERS CONDEMN LEGACY OF COLONIAL EDUCATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 p 11

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE colonial educational system inherited by Zimbabwe continued "to encourage attitudes of human inequality and in practice underpinned the domination of the weak by the strong", Dr E. J. Chanakira, Deputy Secretary of Education and Culture, has said.

At a five-day teacher education conference in Gweru last week all 357 participants made it clear that they rejected such a neo-colonial educational system.

"Africa is today still caught in the trap of under-development characterised by mass poverty, of a physical, mental and spiritual nature, low income, ignorance, disease and dependency on developed countries," declared Cde K. S. Njini, a lecturer.

What had gone wrong was that educational pro-

visions had been expanded at a great cost but no corresponding economic growth could be discerned. Education had been expected to bring social equality, harmony and national unity leading to the creation of an egalitarian society.

"In fact education, as it was practiced, turned out to be a most divisive instrument. Instead of narrowing social gaps it sharpened them. An educated elite whose interest were miles apart from those of the poorly educated masses was created," submitted Cde Njini.

This elite occupied a dominant role in social, political and economic affairs of their respective countries. This class in fact with great ease and expertise did not hesitate to occupy the shoes of the former white colonialist and enjoyed the latter's hobby of exploiting the labouring masses.

"Thus the benefits of independence only filtered to a small proportion of society who in turn found it worth while to join hands with the privileged groups of developed countries in an international

exploitative network.

Cde Takawira Gwarinda, a lecturer, warned it would be futile to engage in a debate for change — "because socialist education becomes irrelevant to the continued existence of the capitalist mode of production.

After Cde K. P. Dzvimbo, a Zintec lecturer, presented a paper on the scientific socialist rationale for education, the 20 discussion committees reported that the educators were ignorant of the Marxist-Leninist theory of education.

The committees made a strong recommendation that Marxist - Leninist literature be made available at all educational institutions in the country.

The Secretary for Education and Culture, Dr N. G. G. Makura, closed the conference saying: "Our education system is at a crossroads as we are actively engaged in the process of changing our curriculum in a bid to ensure that majority culture becomes the basis of the new education system which should facilitate the achievement of a socialist state and ethic."

CSO: 3400/522

SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S PRESS BRIEFING REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Soviet Union has profound sympathy for Zimbabwe's efforts to strengthen its independence by creating a just society, the country's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Cde Gheorgy Ter-Gazariants, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press briefing in Harare to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union, the ambassador said his country wished Zimbabwe success in all its efforts to establish a just society.

On December 23, 1922, an All-Russian Congress of Soviets, held in Moscow, voted unanimously for the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Thus the peoples of all the socialist republics firmly and definitely expressed their will to form a union," Cde Ter-Gazariants said.

Historically, the process of development in the USSR had been slower and at a smaller pace than that

in Europe, but with the formation of the union the country had been able to achieve in 60 years what the rest of Europe had accomplished in 400 years.

This level of development had been achieved without the use of colonies as was the case with some European countries, whose level of development had been due to the material resources from their former colonies.

The USSR is made up of a federation of 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, eight autonomous regions and a further eight autonomous districts comprising an estimated 100 nationalities.

"We believe that the federation of our country is a unique one and the chances of success in the efforts of the people in forming a single republic. In 1922 the percentage of our industrial development was just 1 percent. But it has now increased to 20 percent a year," Cde Ter-Gazariants said.

The union had made it possible for the republics to co-operate and make their own contributions to

the social and economic development of the USSR.

Although there were now 28 000 state farms and 21 000 collective farms in the USSR, with some 800 000 combined harvesters and other machinery, the country was not self-sufficient in its food supplies because only about 20 percent of the land was agriculturally viable.

The main problem his country faced was one of climatic conditions, which made it impossible to farm some areas.

One of the benefits of the federation had been the eradication of illiteracy — from 97 percent of the population in Tsarist Russia to 5 percent now.

"The 5 percent is made up of adults who, because of imperial Russia, had not had access to education."

Cde Ter-Gazariants said that the formation of the USSR was not of importance to the Soviets only. "We believe that it has significance for the whole world and the victory of the October Revolution is also looked upon as a beacon of independence by many."

CROSS-BORDER HEALTH LINKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 82 p 9

[Text]

By early next year, clinics and hospitals in Manicaland and near the Mozambique border should be providing health care for patients from both countries, the Provincial Medical Officer here, Dr Tendai Chimbadzwa, has said.

In an interview, he said that high-level meetings had taken place recently to sign agreements for provision of medical and primary health care for Zimbabweans and Mozambicans in the border areas.

"Health workers from Zimbabwe will cross into Mozambique to deliver treatment, and Mozambicans will come into this country as well."

Zimbabwe and Mozambique had similar health care plans. They have sophisticated equipment which could be used to treat patients living on either side of the border.

"If we or the Mozambicans have a patient who needs specialised surgery or laboratory facilities, it will be much easier to transfer him to a nearby hospital with that equipment — even if it is across the border."

However, there was a need to standardise the treatment of people suffering from communicable diseases such as leprosy or tuberculosis, because methods now used were different.

Staff at clinics in border areas would provide "out-reach clinics" to nearby communities.

He said a rigorous watch would be maintained to account for all vaccines and drugs issued.

"The clinics and immunisation work will stop the spread of disease across the borders. Medical co-operation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe already exists but it is better that we formalise and regulate it," said Dr Chimbadzwa.

Cross-border co-operation would be subject to the security situation and the relevant authorities would have to give their assurance before the trips were made. Co-operation of both countries' immigration authorities would also be sought.

The Ministry of Health was now evaluating clinics and hospitals to see which were best suited to out-reach work.

"We are now looking at our capabilities to see which clinics are most suitable. The best clinic might not be the one closest to Mozambique. It might be

one which has transport and staff available for out-reach work, but is 60 km from Mozambique."

The agreement, which was between the Manicaland provincial office of health and Mozambique's Manica province, would be formally ratified in February next year.

"As soon as the agreement is ratified we should be in business," Dr Chimbadza said,

CSO: 3400/522

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS STUDENTS--THE staff and students of the Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communication, Zimco, held their annual graduation ceremony in Harare yesterday. The ceremony was also attended by Cde Ibbo Mandaza, permanent secretary for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development and by Dr Davison Sadza, chairman of the Mass Media Trust. Speaking on behalf of Cde Jane Ngwenya, Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Cde Mandaza said the country wants committed journalists and communicators who will use their skills in the struggle for socialism. "There is nothing like a neutral information service, or neutral journalists," Cde Mandaza said. It was announced that from next year, Zimco will be taken over by the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development. The institute will start a two-year diploma course. This will replace the current one-year programme that was designed as a crash course to train journalists to fill positions created by the sudden expansion of the mass media at independence. The institute will, however, continue to run four specialised short courses on the rural press, sub-editing, economic reporting and language. [Text] [Harare SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Dec 82 p 1]

WAGE FREEZE--THE wage freeze will continue except for normal yearly increases and bonuses until there is an upturn in the economy, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday. "It is Government's intention to ensure that the measures that have been instituted by the Government to bring about an upturn in the economy are effective. "A wage review, therefore, will not be made until a comprehensive review of the economic situation has been undertaken by Government during the second quarter of 1983", Cde Kangai said at a Press conference in Harare yesterday. Minimum wages for all sectors would remain the same until the review was completed, he said. Only normal annual increases and bonuses would be allowed. "However, all sectors of the economy are urged to exercise strict restraint in any wage and salary adjustments. All agreements relating to wage and salary adjustments will be carefully examined by the Minister of Labour and Social Services." His ministry had held discussions with trade unions who had accepted the situation. The Government was aware of the rising cost of living and the need to increase wages and salaries as soon as the economic situation improved. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 p 1]

BARTER AGREEMENT--MUTARE--A BARTER trade agreement has been reached between a trade delegation from Mozambique's Manica Province and Manicaland businessmen.

At a meeting held here last week, both sides examined ways of increasing trade between the two provinces and at the same time saving scarce foreign currency. The Manica Province delegation led by Cde Virgilio Mateus, the provincial director of town planning, said they had already received the go-ahead from the Mozambican government to forge new ways of trading with Manicaland. The Mutare businessmen still have to get permission from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce to go ahead with the barter deal. At the meeting, chaired by Mr Peter Genari, the president of Mutare Chamber of Commerce, there was general agreement to keep the barter trade at provincial level "because if we make it national, it won't succeed". The Mozambique delegation promised to supply Zimbabwe with fresh-water, sea fish and dried fish. The Mozambicans also promised to sell fruit, salt, litches, hardwood timber, bales of scrap paper and vegetables such as cabbages, carrots and tomatoes for Mutare's canning factories. Mutare businessmen plan to sell maize, grinding mills, general hardware, tyres, shoes, farm equipment, maize seedlings, diesel engines, glass and car windscreens. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 82 p 9]

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